

THE ATTENAEUM

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No. 4521

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

Price **SIXPENCE**,
Including Fiction Supplement.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

AN ADVANCED LECTURE, entitled "WHERE WOMEN RULE: THE Matriarchal System of the Natives in Malabar," will be given by Sir CHITTUR SANKARAN NAIR, C.I.E., at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Clare Market, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 5 P.M. Admission free, without ticket. F. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

QUEEN'S HALL, W.

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Lecture by
Mrs. ANNIE BESANT,

TUESDAY, June 23,

8.30 P.M.

WOMEN AND POLITICS:
How to Solve the Present Difficulty.

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Educational.

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AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, introduced for Home and Abroad, Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3527.

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The Senate invite applications for the part-time Post of UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF TOWN PLANNING tenable at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The salary will be £600 a year. The Engineering aspects of Town Planning are dealt with by the Chadwick Professor of Municipal Engineering.
Applications (two copies), together with the names of not more than four references, must be received not later than by first post on MONDAY, June 22, 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. Testimonials are not required.
HENRY A. MILES, Principal.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

CITY SCHOOL OF ART.

The Managers of the above-named School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of HEAD OF THE ARTS, STILL LIFE, AND PRELIMINARY DEPARTMENT, at a salary of £750 per annum, rising by annual increments to £900. A statement of further particulars may be obtained from THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byron Street, Liverpool, to whom applications (together with copies of three recent testimonials) must be sent so as to reach him before noon on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
Town Clerk, and Clerk to Education Authority.
June 11, 1914.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Applications are invited from candidates qualified to fill the Post of DIRECTOR OF THE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES (to be established in Sydney under the authority of the Hon. The Minister of Public Instruction). Candidates must be thorough practical and theoretical Musicians, and preference will be shown to those experienced in Orchestral and Opera work. Evidence of age and of attainments and experience must be submitted. Ability to teach in English indispensable. The appointment will be for the first instance for a period of five years, and the salary will be £1,200 per annum. Cost of travelling up to 1000 will be allowed.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by four copies of each testimonial submitted, will be received up to JULY 14, 1914.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
132, Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 5, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.

The CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY in this University in the patronage of the University Court will become VACANT by the retirement of Prof. F. R. Japp on SEPTEMBER 30 next. Applications for the office, together with sixteen copies of testimonials (should the candidate think fit to submit any), are to be lodged with THE SECRETARY OF THE COURT on or before JULY 14, 1914.
JONATHAN ROSS THOM, Secretary.
University of Aberdeen, June, 1914.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

(University of London.)

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

Applications are invited for the Post of RESIDENT DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSICS. The post is open to Women only. Three copies of applications, accompanied by three copies of not more than three recent testimonials or references, should be sent by WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1914, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

Applications are invited for the Position of LECTURER in ENGLISH and SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN STUDENTS at a commencing salary of £750 per annum.
On application to T. THORP, Secretary.

THE CITY OF CORK CHURCH SCHOOL.

BOARD.

THE CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Governors invite applications for the Post of HEAD MASTER in this School of 138 Pupils at present—18 Boarders and 120 Day Boys. Applicants must be members of the Church of Ireland or England, under 40 years of age, and have a University Degree in Honour, with good experience in recognized Secondary Schools.
Salary £500, with a capitation allowance of 10s. per year for each Pupil on the average attendance, and 10 per cent of the Residue Fee derived from the Intermediate and Technical Boards, together with the residence and premises at Sidney Place (free of rent and taxes) and the privilege of taking Boarders.
Further particulars and form of application, to be returned on or before JUNE 24, 1914, may be obtained on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope from
Rev. R. T. HEARN, LL.D., Hon. Secretary.
Edmonton, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork, June 6, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, RAMSGATE.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to take English and History. Ability to give help in Vocal Music or Nature Study would be an additional recommendation. The Master appointed must be prepared to give active help in School Games (good Association Football and Cricket essential). Initial salary £300-£350, per annum according to qualifications and experience, rising by annual increments of 10s. to £250. The Master appointed may be required, as part of his work, to teach for a limited number of hours in Evening Classes, but the hours of work per week in Day School and Evening Classes combined, will not exceed those usual in a Secondary School.
Forms of Application and Scale of Salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. K. GOUGH, 5, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate. Applications should be forwarded to the Head Master, Mr. H. C. NORMAN, County School for Boys, Ramsgate, not later than JULY 7. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, July 11, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DOVER.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a MISTRESS to teach French and Latin. Residence abroad and previous experience essential. Initial salary £200, to £250, according to qualifications and experience, rising to £300 per annum.
Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. F. R. KNOCKER, 65, Castle Street, Dover. Applications should be forwarded, as soon as possible, to the Head Mistress, Miss J. GRAPMAN, County School for Girls, Malson Dieu Road, Dover. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, June 15, 1914.

GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOCK SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED specially qualified to teach Physical Exercises.
Salary: initial salary, £100-£120, rising to £150, £170 per annum.
Further particulars may be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, to whom applications should be addressed not later than WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1914.
High Street, Gosport.

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HEREFORDSHIRE LOCAL EDUCATION

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HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Governors invite applications for the Post of Head Mistress of the above School, which will be opened in JANUARY, 1915. Accommodation 238. Salary £200, per annum, together with a Capitation Fee of 11, for each scholar over the first 75. Applicants must possess a Degree from a British University or its equivalent. Twelve copies of each application, which should include copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than JULY 1, 1914.
JOHN WILKSHIRE, Clerk to the Governors.
Shirehall, Hereford, June 10, 1914.

SOUTHLANDS TRAINING COLLEGE (FOR

WOMEN), BATTERSEA.

Applications are invited for the Post of RESIDENT SCIENCE TUTOR to enter upon duty in SEPTEMBER next. Qualification to teach Botany essential. Particulars and form of application apply THE SECRETARY, 130, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER for the MERTHYR

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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for SECONDARY SCHOOLS under the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 2500, per annum (L.F. 24 per mensem), rising to 3500, per annum (L.F. 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

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Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Training will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 4, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 23, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

VACANCY for an ASSISTANT-MISTRESS

at the HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRETORIA.

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa requires an ASSISTANT-MISTRESS for the HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT PRETORIA.

The appointment will be to Grade B of the Transvaal classification for High Schools. The salary is £200, rising by annual increments of 10s. to £300, a year.

The Mistress may be required to be resident, and in this case she will be provided with board at a moderate charge. The type of Mistress, the special qualifications desired, and the duties to be performed are as follows:—

MIDDLE SCHOOL FORM MISTRESS, teaching Elementary Practical Physics and Chemistry. The Mistress will also take Geography throughout the School. She should be a B.Sc. with Geographical training, and should have experience in teaching Practical Science and the charge of a Science room.

Applications should be submitted as soon as possible, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W. The selected candidate will be required to take up duty at Pretoria as soon as possible.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the following positions vacant as from SEPTEMBER next:—

(1) VISITING TEACHER OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS at the L.C.C. HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. The person appointed must have had previous teaching experience, and will be required for Two Evenings a Week, at a fee of 10s. 6d. an Attendance.

(2) VISITING TEACHER OF LIFE DRAWING AND ANATOMY at the L.C.C. PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART for Three Evenings a Week, at a fee of 10s. 6d. an Attendance.

(3) VISITING TEACHER OF LETTERING AND ILLUMINATING at the L.C.C. CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Kipsley Road, S.W., for One Evening a Week, at a fee of 10s. 6d. an Attendance.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 27, 1914. Every communication must be marked "T.I." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. LAURENCE GORME, Clerk of the London County Council.

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCIL GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss A. F. EDWARDS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an experienced ENGLISH MISTRESS, Salary £250 to £300, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application, which should be returned by JULY 4, may be had from the Secretary. Further particulars may be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.
Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead.
June 15, 1914.

BOYS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, ABERDARE, SOUTH WALES.

An ASSISTANT MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT TERM to take charge of the Commercial Department of the School. He must be well qualified to teach Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type-writing, and Office Routine, and should be prepared to teach in addition one or more of the subjects of the usual school curriculum. Preference will be given to a candidate with experience of teaching.

Initial salary offered £100-150, non-resident, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be had from the HEAD MASTER, to whom applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded not later than 10th instant.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ART, REGENT STREET.

The Post of MODELLING MASTER will be VACANT in SEPTEMBER next. Salary £100, rising to £200 per annum. Good Modelling from Life and Design essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent Street, not later than JULY 5.

ROAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GREENWICH.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL MISTRESS REQUIRED SEPTEMBER. Honours Degree, training and experience desirable. Salary, non-resident, £17-100, rising by 100 annual increments to £220. Apply, before JULY 1, to the HEAD MISTRESS.

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Valuable Silver, Furniture, and Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 22, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable WORKS OF ART, comprising the Property of Major Sir MATTHEW WILSON, Bt., M.P., of Ashton Hall, Gargrave, Yorks; of M. K. M. POWELL, Esq., of Aston Court, Ross, Herefordshire; of the Right Hon. the EARL OF MORAY; of J. O. PELTON, Esq., of Crorden; of Mrs. BRIDGE, of the Right Hon. the EARL OF NORTHESK; and other Properties.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 4 Plates, price 1s. 6d. each.

Roman and English Coins, &c.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ROMAN AND ENGLISH COINS; ENGLISH SILVER CROWNS, the Property of Mrs. STACEY of Norwich; a small LIBRARY of NUMISMATIC BOOKS, from the Collection of the late Capt. R. J. DOUGLAS, R.N.; and other Properties.

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A Selected Portion of the renowned Library of the Right Hon. the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, eleven previously disposed of by private treaty at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, a Selected Portion of the renowned LIBRARY at WILTON HOUSE, SALISBURY, the Property of the Right Hon. the EARL OF PEMBROKE, consisting of the Illuminated Manuscripts, Block Books, and magnificent Early Printed Books, collected by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, 1630-1739, and catalogued by Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely, in 1776.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, immediately after the conclusion of the first day's sale of the Pembroke Collection, provided that Collection is sold by public auction, TWO VALUABLE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, the Property of H. YATES THOMPSON, Esq.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 4 Plates, price 1s. each.

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Valuable Books, Manuscripts, and Autograph Letters, including a Portion of the Musical Library of the late SAMUEL REAY, Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon, and from various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c., including the above Library, comprising rare Books on Music—Books with Coloured Plates—First Editions of Modern Authors, &c.—Rare Proclamations—Autograph Letters, including James I., Montesquieu, David Garrick, Thomas Gray, Lafayette, Washington, Marat, Napoleon I., Nelson, Byron's original Note for Marino Faliero, George III., Scott, &c.

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PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, June 26, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, comprising fancy subjects of the Early English and French Schools, including La Reunion des Peintres, by Janinet, after Le Clerc, a brilliant impression of the first state, by the artist, signed, in oil, after The Promenade in St. James's Park, by Solon, after E. Dayes, in colours—An Airing in Hyde Park, by Gauguin, after the same—Girl and Pitcher and Fruit Girl, by Eginton, after Wheatley, in colours, &c.—Portraits in mezzotint, line, and stipple, including in colours de Belleuvre, by H. Nanteuil, after Lebrun, second state—Elizabeth, Consort of Alexander I., by C. Turner, after Monier, a fine impression, mezzotint, in colours—Lord Rivers, Mansers, by W. Dickinson, mezzotint, first state—The Alpine Traveller (Miss St. Clair), by J. Ward, after Northcote, mezzotint, in colours, first state—subjects after Morland, including The Hard Bargain, by W. Ward, and Rustic Conversation, by F. W. Reynolds, mezzotint, in colours, fine impressions—Louis, by Gauguin—Ovals, in colours, a pair—Rest from Labour, by T. Burke—Turnpike Gate, by W. Ward, a brilliant impression, mezzotint, and many others—rare American, Colonial, and European Views, and Water-colour Drawings, including an interesting portrait of Keats, by J. Severn—others by and after T. Allom, G. Elgood, Nicholas Pocock, Capt. Brenton, Cleveley, J. Dowman, Carl Veret, and many others.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berkshire-on-Tweed.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., EARLY IN JULY, VALUABLE BOOKS, including the above Library.

Catalogues in preparation.

Rare and Valuable Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 1 o'clock, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, including Incunabula and other Early Printed Books from the German and Italian Presses, some with Woodcuts—Hilsey's Primer, black letter, 1820—a fine copy of Jugg's Edition of the New Testament, 1565—Shelton's Don Quixote, 3 vols., 1620, and other Old English Books—A Set of the Huth Library, 29 vols.—Bulwer's Old Plays, 7 vols., and English Dramatic, 16 vols.—Bulwer's Old Plays, by Hazlitt, 15 vols.—Dickens's Pickwick Papers, First Edition, in the original parts—Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Pendennis, &c., First Editions, 6 vols., morocco extra—Presentation Copies of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, and Dodgson's Sylvie and Bruno, 3 vols.—The Writings of Oscar Wilde, First Editions, 22 vols., uniform half morocco, &c.

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To be viewed and Catalogues had.

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respectfully give notice that they will hold the following

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On MONDAY, June 22, and Three Following

Days, the NORTHWICK COLLECTION OF EIGHTEENTH

CENTURY ENGRAVINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 24, JEWELS, the

Property of Her Grace, LILY, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,

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Necklaces—First Implements—Marble Grotes and Figures—Guns

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Classified Advertisements continued pp. 866, 867.

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LITERATURE

INDIA IN VARIOUS LIGHTS.

IN many current comments on the problems of India it is too readily assumed that, whatever may be the feeling among the masses of the people, the men of higher education who have learnt our tongue are united in political conceptions and aspirations in relation to British rule. The other day a contemporary dwelt on the emergence of "a new university caste" spread all over India, and said that there was a growing alienation between its members and the British officials. The Chief of Ichalkaranji's 'Impressions of British Life and Character' comes as an opportune reminder that such generalizations are too sweeping, and leave out of account some influential factors. A generation has gone by since the late Sir Richard Temple carefully analyzed the sentiments of the people towards our rule, but two at least of his classifications—the princes and chiefs as "actively loyal,"

Impressions of British Life and Character on the Occasion of a European Tour, 1913. By Meherban Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji. (Macmillan & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

Life in an Indian Outpost. By Major Gordon Casserly. (T. Werner Laurie, 12s. 6d. net.)

Sport and Folk-lore in the Himalaya. By Capt. H. L. Haughton. (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net.)

War and Sport in India, 1802-6: an Officer's Diary. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, 15s. net.)

and the landed aristocracy as "largely loyal, but some the reverse"—still hold good. We have in the author of this thoughtful work a representative of both these orders. He is at once the chief of a native state in the Southern Mahratta Country, covering some 240 square miles, and a landowner in British territory, who has for some fourteen years represented the sirdars (large landowners) of the Deccan in the Bombay Legislature. He is a high-caste Mahratta Brahman, and so belongs to a community which little more than a century since was replacing the Moguls as the predominant power in India when it was checked and overthrown by the establishment of British supremacy.

This fact, as Lord George Hamilton says in a striking Preface, gives special force to the opinions he holds

"that, notwithstanding the objections and prejudice which undoubtedly exist in many parts of India [in none, it may be added, more intensely than in the Deccan] against British rule as now established, the future well-being of the country depends upon the continuance of the strength of that authority."

This cordial acceptance of the British connexion has in it no element of blind subservency. Again and again the Babasaheb indicates directions in which he looks for extensions of the ordered liberty and progress which our rule has brought with it, and suggests adaptations to his native land of institutions and systems he saw here. His ideal for his country is that of self-reliance, attained by the gift to its sons of a constantly increasing share in administrative responsibilities. The broad main conclusion he draws from his eager and discriminating observations in Britain, which he has visited for the first time now he is in the mid-stream of life, is that, under our benign rule, India can work out her own salvation. Unlike the ordinary run of the "university caste," he recognizes that this salvation is not only, or indeed chiefly, political:—

"Along with social and political problems we must also try to grapple with great economic, commercial, industrial, educational, and hygienic questions.... We must learn the habits of industry and perseverance and cultivate courage and commercial and political morality in our undertakings. We must develop character and patriotism before we can hope to rise again in the estimation of the world."

It is clear that in the new India for which he yearns—the "red-letter day" when her people will be "public-spirited enough to be prepared, if need be, to suffer ignominy in promoting... the weal of the community"—the Chief would carefully conserve the better traditions of Hindustan. He can write with appreciation of Christian worship and philanthropy in this country and of its missionary activities in India, without relinquishing his orthodox Brahmanism. The close attention he paid to educational institutions here served to deepen his conviction that it has been a deplorable mistake for our educational system in India to leave her youth "without any regard for the

religion and traditions of their people." He has in this opinion the support of such eminent observers as Sir George Birdwood, who recently drew attention to

"the terrible effect of our godless system of public education on the Hindus, in destroying their faith in their own religion, without substituting any other in its place."

But the Babasaheb does not show how this unhappy state of things can be remedied without infringement in India of the principle of religious neutrality, which is a cardinal point of British policy. There, as in this country, the State gives grants-in-aid to private institutions on a denominational basis, if they conform to certain standards. This does not satisfy the Chief, who says there is not sufficient public spirit in India for such institutions to be widely spread, and that no general advance can be looked for without the initiative and support of Government. He does not effectively meet the real difficulties of the question, and he has to confess that educated sentiment in Western India is unsympathetic. He might well have amplified this chapter by discussing the alternative of moral teaching on an undogmatic basis, in which some progress has been made. But his opinions, as they stand, are entitled to consideration, though they may not bring us much nearer to the solution of an educational problem justly described last year by the Government of India as "unquestionably the most important" of the time.

A feature of the "impressions" which reminds us how much more closely the Indian aristocracy is in touch with the people than the town-dwelling lawyer-politician who claims to speak for them, is the Chief's keen and practical interest in agricultural conditions. He knows, like others of his class, how closely the welfare of his country is bound up in the cultivation of the soil, by which three-fourths of its vast population is supported. An earlier literary enterprise of his was to translate and publish in Mahratti a work on 'Rural Economy in the Deccan,' by the Bombay Director of Agriculture; and a few years ago he presided at a provincial conference on agriculture. In Devonshire he visited farms, and discussed with their occupants as he walked round the fields questions of cultivation and stock-production. To the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bristol last year he devotes the greater part of a chapter. In Ireland he made a careful study of the agrarian co-operative movement, and he discusses the bearing of its success there on the expansion of rural credit in India on the co-operative basis introduced under Government auspices a decade ago, and satisfactorily applied in Ichalkaranji. It was stated in the recent decennial Indian Report to Parliament that "the movement has as yet touched only the fringe of the vast population concerned," and the Chief tells us that, before there can be great progress, his countrymen "must largely cultivate the businesslike habits and communal spirit of the British race."

It is this constant application of new experiences in an unfamiliar environment

to the life and thought of his beloved Motherland which gives these well-written "impressions" their chief value. The Babasaheb saw and inquired diligently, not for mere pleasure or idle curiosity, but mainly for the patriotic purpose of helping forward the amelioration of his country.

Considered apart from their bearing on Indian problems, his musings on our ways, habits, and institutions are of profound interest. They are marked by discrimination and impartiality, and there is no venom in the sting of his occasional satiric touches. If the English love of self-depreciation leads some readers to a sense of disappointment because he does not deal out the lash in vigorous fashion, they may be reminded that he came to learn, not to sit in judgment, and that the innate courtesy of the cultured Oriental is seen to perfection in the best type of Brahman. Here and there the "impressions" savour somewhat of the guide-book, owing to being written more for the author's own countrymen than for ourselves; but he seldom ends with mere description. Almost invariably he comments pertinently on what he has seen. This is the most arresting and valuable book of its kind since the late Mr. Malabari, the social reformer, gave us his 'An Indian Eye on English Life' more than twenty years ago.

The North-East frontier of India is so little known in comparison with the North-West that any information about it is welcome, and a good deal, pleasantly conveyed, will be found in Major Casserly's 'Life in an Indian Outpost.' He is well qualified for the task he has undertaken, having no small powers of observation and description, as well as experience of travel in many countries.

The particular place to which he, with two hundred men of the 120th Rajputana Infantry was sent, was as he spells it, Buxa Duar. The latter word is more familiar as Doar, connected with tea plantations, and is the Sanskrit *dwār*, a door, gateway, or passage.

The Bhutān Dwarā were ceded to the British Government at the end of 1865, an allowance in lieu being paid to the Raja of Bhutān. They were divided into Eastern and Western, the Baxa being one of the latter group, and are the gates or passages into Bhutān. The Baxa Dwār is practically on the Bhutān frontier, north of Kuch Behar, the Maharaja of which was well known in London society, and was most hospitable at his capital, the Maharani being a daughter of Bābū Keshab Chandra Sen, free from the ordinary trammels of caste. Darjiling and Nepāl lie to the north-west. That should suffice to indicate the place—a strange one, surely, to select for men from Bombay: it has a heavy rainfall, luxuriant vegetation, and, like similar parts of the *terai*, is at certain seasons unhealthy. The author describes it as a deep horseshoe among the mountains, nearly two thousand feet above the plains; a clearing in the jungle with a few bungalows, dominated by a conical peak,

four thousand feet higher, from which two wooded spurs run down, bearing three white square towers.

"Behind us, on a long mound, were fortified barracks with loopholed walls. These formed the fort; and this was Buxa Duar. We had reached our destination."

Unlike the officers he relieved, Major Casserly greatly admired Baxa Dwār, and had sanguine hopes of its capabilities in the way of sport. These were in a measure realized, the game varying from rogue elephants to snipe. The loneliness of the place was relieved in different ways. Soon after arrival the detachment was inspected by Brigadier-General Hamilton Bower, well known as a traveller, who tracked the murderer of Dalgleish to Samarkand. He afterwards wrote an excellent description of travel, 'Across Tibet' (*Athen.*, August 18th, 1894), and more recently he earned fame as the commander of the successful expedition against the Abors. At Baxa, as is not always the case, inspector and inspected got on famously; they talked of travel, and many other things, and parted with regret.

The next event was a Durbar held by the Political officer, at which the subsidy was to be paid to a representative of the Bhutān Government: the ceremony is well described in chap. iv. Chaps. v. to viii. are devoted to sport, a remarkable hunt and chase after a rogue elephant being recorded.

"But the fact remained that with ten solid bullets from my heavy rifle, and seven from the Lee-Enfields, the brute still lived to mock us, and to do worse."

He throve on the bullets and resumed his evil ways. It is difficult to reconcile such a tale with Neumann's experience related in 'Elephant Hunting in East Equatorial Africa' (*Athen.*, April 9th, 1898). Here extraordinary slaughter is recorded often with the '303 bullet, one shot sufficing.

Other chapters tell of forest fires, the palace at Kuch Behar, a soldier who shot his sergeant, and Darjiling; all are good of their kind, though occasionally sentiments are expressed which scarcely coincide with the democratic ideas of to-day.

The volume is illustrated from photographs, has good type, and, for its size, is not heavy in hand.

'Sport and Folk-lore in the Himalaya,' an excellent blend of matter in which the legends of Kashmir occupy the larger space, will be warmly welcomed by young sportsmen, who may learn much from its pages, and by veterans, to whom it will recall past pleasure. Its author, Capt. H. L. Haughton of the 36th Sikhs, is the son of Lieut.-Col. John Haughton, who commanded that regiment and was killed in the Tirah Afridi Expedition, 1898, and whose life by Major A. C. Yate was published in 1900. In our review of it (*Athen.*, January 5th, 1901) attention was invited to the close connexion of the Haughtons with the East India Company, and to the services of John Colpoys Haughton, whose defence of Charikar, and escape with Eldred Pottinger to

Kabul in 1841 are graphically and accurately described by Mrs. Diver in her recent book, 'The Judgment of the Sword' (*Athen.*, Nov. 29th, 1913). The spirit of adventure is inherited by Capt. Haughton, who delights in sport and travel, and has enlivened his book by tales gathered from shikaris and others.

As to sport, there is much about bears, black and red; they are evidently more valued now than of old, when they were plentiful, and were not fired at by experienced sportsmen, except on return from stalking higher game. Indeed, they were scarcely considered game, though, when nothing better was to be had, much amusement was got among them. For they are comical creatures; if a number of them were out feeding on a clearing, and a shot was fired, one might roll over, but the others sat up as if to inquire, Whence comes this disturbance? The bear that was hit, if not disabled, would probably, after mature consideration, attack his nearest neighbour as responsible for the injury.

Then we are introduced to the small and big game of Kashmir and its dependencies, ibex and markhor ranking highest. The discussion of the markhor, literally "snake-eater," includes an interesting dissertation on the question whether this goat does eat snakes, and on the bezoar stone, *pa zahr*, or antidote for poison, which is sometimes found in it and in other animals.

As to legends, nearly every valley has its own, whilst

"Gilgit is, indeed, a mine of folk-lore gems; some pure fairy tales, others equally fabulous, but based upon some old historical fact, religious belief, or local custom of actual occurrence. We have the snakes guarding the coral tree on the summit of Nanga Parbat, a quaint parallel with the Kashmiri story of the snake on the Kaji Nag, whose mate lived on Nanga Parbat."

There are also many tales of Alexander the Great, *zu-l-karnain*, Lord of Two Horns, i.e. of the east and west, and some explanation of how he got the title. How when dying he consoled his mother is satisfactorily explained.

Trout fishing, formerly unknown in Kashmir, is described; evidently good sport is to be had in some of the streams, and further details of the introduction and welfare of the trout would have been acceptable. The game laws for 1913-14 of the Jammu and Kashmir State are recorded in an Appendix; there is an Index, and the illustrations are pleasing.

The Diary (1802-6) of Lieut. Pester, H.E.I.C.S., edited by Mr. J. A. Devenish, a descendant, has special interest for at least two reasons: first, because of the light thrown on the campaigns under General (afterwards Lord) Lake; and secondly, because it is a rich mine of Anglo-Indian words and expressions, which would have greatly rejoiced the lamented Sir H. Yule, and added materially to the interest of his Glossary by reason of the apt quotations in which it abounds. The editor of the Diary, having been engineer to the State of

Bhartpur, has the advantage of acquaintance with the region in which the scenes are laid.

The times were those of Lord Wellesley as Governor-General, with his Commander-in-Chief Lake, and Arthur Wellesley in the field against the Maharatta power. The question of dealing with the Maharattas was probably the most difficult the Governor-General had to solve. He desired to conquer all Sindhia's dominions between the Ganges and Jumna, not solely to weaken the Maharaja's power, but mainly to exclude the French, who by entering his service obtained a footing in that rich country not compatible with British interests. Perron, "a man of plain sense, of no talent, but a brave soldier," according to De Boigne, was the general who opposed Lake at Aligarh; he was succeeded by Bourquin, who commanded the Maharattas at Delhi; Lake defeated them in turn, took Agra, and at Laswari finally captured or destroyed Sindhia's French contingents. So far his successes fairly equalled those of Arthur Wellesley further south; but at Bhartpur Lake "blundered terribly," according to the younger general. The verdict is just. His methods were the ways of Lord Gough, rather than those of the Duke of Wellington. General Lake was a Guardsman, a sportsman, and a dandy, who spent his money freely, and took the field with every possible comfort and convenience, keeping a luxurious table, and an ample supply of good wine. The entries in the Diary fully attest this, and though modern practice is towards the other extreme, it may reasonably be questioned whether it is always better. At any rate, Lake's troops had most severe trials of hard fighting in extreme heat, and as a rule responded to them well.

The first entry in the Diary is dated Shekoabad, August 28th, 1802, and relates that, in consequence of the refractory conduct of some zemindars, Lieut. Pester with his grenadiers was sent to restore order. We learn how he marched thirty-two miles through dirt, mire, and water, and found the enemy in a village from which an insulting message was sent—how next day he took and destroyed the place, returning to Shekoabad on the 30th.

"Not a man of us had taken our clothes off since the 28th in the morning, nor had I closed my eyes since that time... In the evening I dined at Plumer's, where there was a large party, and as soon as the cloth was removed I fell asleep in my chair and slept undisturbed till nearly eleven o'clock, after which I took my bottle of claret and returned in my palanquin."

These adventures were relieved by sporting excursions, for on November 30th, near Etah, Pester, with his friend Cumberlande, killed twenty-three couple of snipe, eight teal, and three ducks—no mean bag if flint guns were used. He records that, this being St. Andrew's Day, all the Scotsmen in camp were invited to dinner.

"We paid them the compliment of pushing the bottle handsomely, and the whole party was pretty high when we separated at one in the morning."

On another festive occasion it is stated that a party of sixteen accounted for

"three dozen and a half of claret, and proportionable quantity of Madeira—every one sang his song, and this was as gay an evening and terminated as pleasantly as any I ever passed in my life."

The allowance of wine does not fail on the score of liberality.

So the Diary runs on: sometimes hard fighting, as at Aligarh, Delhi, Deeg, and Bhartpur; at other times pigsticking, shooting, and fishing are described, always in a bright and interesting way. Many curious facts are noted; for example, Rs. 400 are stated to be equal to 50*l*. The author's share or part of it in the Agra prize money, Rs. 4,240, was put in the 8 per cent loan: exchange and interest now alike unattainable. The Commander-in-Chief's share amounted to 44,000*l*., and he "declared he had been upwards of forty years a soldier and never touched prize money till this campaign."

The battle of Assaye, and even Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, are incidentally mentioned, news of the latter having been received at sea off the coast of Africa on June 2nd, 1806; so there is no lack of variety in Lieut. Pester's record. Very often his spelling of native words is most remarkable; thus Connor, for khana=dinner; Colla Nuddy, for Kálá Naddi=black river; Tauge for Táj; Gollam Cawdor for Gholám Kádir; Jummer Musjeed, and so on, most of his names, though curious, being recognizable; but what are "pufters"? At p. 75 it is said that

"Doveton shot an immense quantity of ortolans this forenoon, on which and some snipe and pufters (a delicious dish) we had a sumptuous tiffin."

There are some eccentricities of printing: on p. 109, line 25 is a repetition of line 24; whilst at p. 283 the final five lines have had a remarkable shuffle. All the words are there, but it is a puzzle to set them in their proper places. The maps are rather sketchy: whether they are supplied by the author or the editor is not clear. We are glad to see an Index of persons, and another of places.

IN SUNSET LAND.

OTHER lands have doubtless elicited finer tributes, and most of them can boast a literature more extensive; but it may be doubted if any country in the world has aroused more enthusiasm in the breasts of its visitors and travellers, than has the enigmatic Moghreb el-Aksa, the westernmost outpost of the world of Islam. Despite the international treaties and punitive expeditions of recent years, and despite the fact that such ports as Tangier are now admittedly Europeanized (and so finally debased in Muslim eyes), Morocco, as a whole, remains very largely impervious

Morocco. By Pierre Loti. (T. Werner Laurie, 7*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Morocco the Piquant. By George E. Holt. (Heinemann, 6*s*. net.)

to the influences of modernism, the last of the strongholds of barbaric mediævalism to withstand and defy the pervasive challenges of modern civilization. Within sight of Europe, the people of this strange land cling still, to the usages, not merely of the Middle Ages, but of the period of Mohammed's life in this world. These considerations alone—and there are others—would suffice to give Al Moghreb fascination for most of the Europeans who visit it, and to account for the enthusiasm displayed in the records of those who write about their travels.

The reviewer has one fault to find with 'Morocco,' a rendering of the work of the distinguished Frenchman who writes as Pierre Loti. There is no date in it to show when the volume was produced, and, what is more important, there is no note of any sort to explain when the original was penned, or where, or by whom originally published; or whether the present translation is, or is not, put forward with the author's sanction. The reviewer believes it to be a version of the author's 'Au Maroc,' published in 1890; but such facts should be clearly stated.

In the matter of the book itself, apart from a few weaknesses of translation, there is little ground for fault-finding, and much for praise and admiration. It is rather a wonder that "Pierre Loti" has not written more than he has about Morocco, for his style lends itself to impressionistic descriptions of Sunset Land. It fits the barbaric blend of melancholy and rapture, squalor and splendour, dignity and brutality, pastoral peacefulness and bloody tyranny, which is the land of the Moors. One does not go to Pierre Loti for statistical information; neither, if he be well-advised, will the student turn to this volume in quest of precise facts of any kind, since we could point to inaccuracies, great and small, in every one of the chapters. But these inaccuracies really do not matter. The French writer gives quite wrong names to all manner of things and people in Morocco; but who would blame him for that, when he sees the things and the people themselves, with such delightful clearness as to make one perfectly indifferent in the matter of their names? It is true, the translator might easily have spared us such outlandish renderings of ancient place-names as Czar-el-Kebir. Any method of transliteration known to the reviewer—even the Spanish—would be better than that adopted, because it would give some indication to the untravelled reader of the pronunciation of the name. Here and there too, are descriptive phrases in which the translator must be at fault. There are words which stand out like a patch of sacking in a silken robe, by reason of their harsh inappropriateness to the rest of the richly intricate pattern of this author's descriptive style. But, in the whole gaily coloured fabric the number of these patches is small.

The book, which is beautifully illustrated from drawings in colour, and from photographs, records a journey made by

the author in the year 1889, from Tangier to the court of the Moorish Sultan at Fez, as one of the members of a French diplomatic mission. Pierre Loti was then still on the enthusiastic side of forty; and the reader reaps the benefit of his comparatively youthful zest in a thousand ways. The description of his brief sojourn in Fez, separated from his companions of the mission, and dressed as a Moor, gleefully saturating himself, so far as he might, in the customs and traditions of the ancient capital, make delightful reading. In his few weeks of Moorish travel and observation, he succeeded in securing a vivid impression of the real spirit of the country and its people. His generalizations are remarkably sound, and so the effect of his picture is astonishingly true. This is the outstanding fact about the book; this it is that gives it real value, and is, in a sense, a tribute to the power of literature. It is interesting too, to note, from the first two pages, how the author's landing in Morocco affected him. The spell, even of Europeanized Tangier, must be arresting, for there is hardly a book written about Morocco by a foreigner which in its opening pages does not contain some remark similar to this at the beginning of Pierre Loti's work:—

"I experience, as I land to-day on this quay of Tangier in the bright noon sunshine, a sense of translation into anterior times. How far away all at once seem the Spain in which I was this morning, the railway, the swift, comfortable steamboat, the epoch in which I thought I lived."

A few years ago, by the way, another firm of London publishers produced a handsomely illustrated volume called 'Morocco,' and written by Mr. S. L. Benson.

'Morocco the Piquant,' which is the title chosen by Mr. George Edmund Holt, reminds the reviewer of an occasion, many years ago, upon which he was privileged to escort a German visitor—a learned professor—upon a first visit to Westminster Abbey. The visit ended, the professor was asked how the Abbey had impressed him. He replied thoughtfully, but with emphasis, that he found it, "Ver' neat." Knowledge of our island tongue was not the professor's strong point, but no doubt in his own mind, he attached some perfectly satisfactory and applicable significance to the adjective "neat," just as Mr. Holt probably does to his "piquant." It is, perhaps, a little hard on Mr. Holt to read his naive and cheery description of Morocco with Pierre Loti's book close at hand; for, while the one is a delight from the literary standpoint, the other is rather pleasing in the sense that the letters of an enthusiastic, but unliturgical friend, written during holiday travel, may be pleasing. One gathers that Mr. Holt spent some half dozen years in Tangier as American "Vice and Deputy Consul-General" there; and, if he has not made any very exhaustive study of Morocco and its people, at least, his observation, so far as it has carried him,

has been of a genial and kindly sort. Clearly, the country has not found him unresponsive. Thus, in his opening paragraph one finds the familiar tribute to its spell:—

"During the two hours occupied in crossing from Gibraltar to Tangier one passes from the twentieth century to the tenth, from West to East, from present to past.... We are in a new world, a new humanity. One plunges blindly into the midst of a civilization which has not changed perceptibly since the days of Moses."

Mr. Holt has a cheerful, animated style, and writes in excellent spirits. He is able too, to convey much of his good humour to the reader, because his writing discloses a genial and kindly nature. But, to be frank, one must admit that his style is but little suited to the task of depicting Moorish life and manners. Morocco, despite its blue skies and sunshine, is essentially sombre, its charm is a melancholy one; the spirit brooding over its fatalistic people is a tragic spirit; its beauty lies in its ruins, and it is a land of ruins. Mr. Holt writes in this way:—

"There are two documents which the Moors value above all other earthly possessions: their 'protection' papers.... and the title deeds to their real estate. Marriage licences, bills of sale for black or white slaves, bills payable and accounts receivable, wills and love-letters all take seats in the gallery. For the other two is the parquet circle reserved."

But, if Mr. Holt is rather frequently facetious, he is as frequently shrewd. If he will permit us to say so, he does not really know his Morocco, or its people; but he has brought much common sense to bear, and this with his sympathetic disposition has led him to several conclusions which are worth noting. For example, he remarks that during his stay in Morocco he has never heard of a case of suicide. Neither has the reviewer in the course of a knowledge of the country extending over many years. This really is a notable fact, and is worth bearing in mind in considering a passage in Mr. Holt's book like the following:—

"To understand why the Moor prefers the crude wooden plough, hewn from the crotch of a tree, to those of iron and steel which civilization offers him; to comprehend why the Moroccan native would rather drive his camel or mule through a stream than over a bridge, is, to the Christian foreigner, more difficult than to realize that he is looked upon by the ignorant Moor as a victim of circumstances, as a sacrifice to a civilization that leaves him time neither for thought, kindness, nor religious reflection, and which drives him to ignore his gods, such as they may be."

The author need not have specified the "ignorant" Moor; for his perfectly justifiable statement would apply equally well, and, perhaps, even more certainly, to the Moor of culture and refinement. We need these reminders of the penalties of our boasted civilization, which is ever urging us to some new distraction.

Canadian Nights, being Sketches and Reminiscences of Life and Sport in the Rockies, the Prairies, and the Canadian Woods. By the Earl of Dunraven. (Smith Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THERE are a variety of ways in which Lord Dunraven's book differs from the average run of new publications, and, for most readers, the differences are all in favour of 'Canadian Nights.' It has undeniable charm. There is a certain elusive fascination about it, rather difficult to understand, and impossible to define. It is real and unstrained, leisurely, and remarkably full of the atmosphere of the woods, the mountains, the prairies, lakes, and rivers of North America. There is not the smallest suggestion in its pages of professional book-making. That accounts for one part of its charm. It is desultory, reflectively reminiscent, and withal, full of enthusiasm and sincere love of the wilder side of nature. In short, it is an eminently readable volume, happily free alike from errors of taste and dull passages.

The author has cast his reminiscences in the form of narratives told over the camp fire by a cultured Englishman, who chose to desert what we call civilization, and to live, very much as an Indian or white trapper lives in the wilderness. One is not quite sure whether this voluntary exile from the resorts of men is to be regarded seriously as a real person. But, as his death is referred to in a moving passage at the end of the book, the reviewer inclines to look upon "Willie Whisper" (so the natives called him) as a real person, who did genuinely play his part in the author's experiences. The point is of no great importance, except that, if there never was a Willie Whisper in the flesh, the stories here attributed to him form a remarkable tribute to the imagination and the skill of the Earl of Dunraven. But, though every one of the experiences here recorded were given to the author in the course of camp fire talk, it still would have been impossible for him to produce this book, unless he had felt to the full the fascination of the hunter's life in the wilderness. In this connexion the "hunter" does not indicate the gentleman who measures his success or failure by the size of his bag, and boasts cheerfully of the extravagant number of heads he has lain low. The sort of hunter we mean is the man who finds the keenest delight in pitting his wits and endurance against those of a wild creature, and defeating it in the struggle for mastery, after, it may be, three or four days of almost unceasing effort and exposure. This type of hunter finds little or no gratification in the kind of day's sport which includes luncheon in a marquee, stools for his support while he shoots, and attendants to load and carry his guns.

The author's stories are told in the Canadian woods, but they embrace experiences to the southward of the Canadian frontier, and one of the best of them records a hunting trip in one of the great "parks" of Colorado, under the guidance of Buffalo Bill (subsequently known to

fame outside hunting circles), and Texas Jack. Of this part of America it is said:—

"Among all the states and territories that lie wholly or partially within the borders of this vast upheaved region, there is none, so far as I am aware, more favoured by Nature, and at the same time, more accessible to man, than Colorado. It is easily reached from all the great cities of the Eastern States; its scenery is varied, beautiful, grand, and even magnificent. Crystal streams of pure, wholesome water rush down the hill-sides, play at hide and seek in the woods, and wander deviously through the parks. The climate is health-giving—unsurpassed as, I believe, anywhere—giving to the jaded spirit, the unstrung nerves, and weakened body a stimulant, a tone, and a vigour that can only be appreciated by those who have had the good fortune to travel or reside in that region... Where you find lofty mountains, foothills, plain, valley, forest, and quick flowing stream, in a southern latitude, you have in combination all that can gratify the scientific student, as well as all that can content the eye of man in the way of scenery."

Elsewhere surprise is expressed that Newfoundland is not more visited than it is by Englishmen, since it is the nearest and most accessible of British colonies, and offers a splendid field for true sport and exploration. But, upon the whole, one gathers that the warmest place in the author's heart is reserved for the Canadian lakes and woods, as happy hunting grounds, and the best of all fields for the genuine amateur of the enthralling art of stalking.

The three hundred pages of this modestly written book (which contains no illustrations), may have the effect of attracting more sporting visitors to the great British dominion than a dozen more pretentious works produced with that specific purpose in view.

THE NEAR EAST.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR SCUTARI" stands out above its fellows. Plenty of books have now been written on the subject of the Balkan War, but almost all of them have dealt in hearsay, preconceived opinions, and vain theories. The authors had seen practically nothing of the actual fighting, and had no previous knowledge of the people and conditions of the country. The Balkan Christians, being Christians, were, for most of them, superior upon the face of it to Balkan Muslims, and the evidences of material progress to be found among them were taken to denote high moral qualities—a confusion of ideas extremely common among Englishmen. Judging an alien people by themselves, they declared them to be quite incapable of savage conduct. Miss Durham saw the actual warfare of the Montenegrins, and with all the weight of her unique experience of Balkan methods she denounces it as "bestial."

The Struggle for Scutari. By M. Edith Durham. (Arnold, 14s. net.)

The Orient Express. By Arthur Moore. (Constable & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

Sympathizing as she does with the Albanian mountaineers, she has no prejudice in favour of the Turks. The first part of her book, in fact, describes the burning villages, the deaths from starvation and exposure, and the general misery caused by the Young Turk attempt to "Ottomanize" Albania by main force. She knows a bad thing when she sees it, but retains her mental balance, and does not use the bad thing to excuse a worse. The ways of Javid Pasha's army were distinctly bad, but the ways of Montenegrin Serbs were worse a hundred times.

"Professor Kovachevitch, teacher of French and German at the Gymnasium at Podgoritz, was anxious that I should employ him as assistant in any corresponding work I might do. Being lame, he was not liable for active service.

"'Soon,' said he, 'you will see the noses come in. We shall not leave many a Turk with a nose.' 'If you do any such swinery,' said I, 'you will rightly lose all European sympathy.'

"He was very angry. 'It is our old national custom,' he declared; 'how can a soldier prove his heroism to his commander if he does not bring in noses? Of course we shall cut noses; we always have.'

"He had travelled considerably, and been in English employ in Egypt."

"Flames leapt up from vladnje and vranje. The soldiers had set fire to them. The little crowd of Montenegrins rejoiced. I exclaimed—for I knew only too well the horror of burnt homesteads—and remembered, too, Montenegro's loud indignation at 'Turkish savagery' last year. But an old woman cried: 'Burn! Let them burn! I am very glad.' And all said: 'They are Moslems. Let them burn!'"

"I drove to Tuzi with a busload of various necessities. Little white rags flew from sticks on many a house, and chalked crosses on the doors appealed for mercy. We reported ourselves and went straight to the military hospital... The hospital was crammed with wounded Nizams (Turkish regulars) and was foodless and waterless. The engineer went off to fetch a busload of water in cans from the river. I remained to clean up... The Turkish doctor, furious, demanded in broken German proper treatment for his wounded, and refused to help, saying he was not now responsible... He then saw I really wanted to help and put on some orderlies to work also. The engineer brought bread and water, and we made some sort of order in the place. I had till then been too busy to investigate the actual wounded. The doctor now pointed out eight men with bandages round their faces, close and flat. There was no nose or lip. He imitated slicing. 'Look! Montenegrin work!' Eight men, not otherwise wounded, had been deliberately caught and mutilated. Kovachevitch's words had come true."

"We held about 140 patients, and as fast as they were fit they were replaced by others. Incidentally I learnt a lot about the war, for I had a great number of men through my hands. They all gloried in their bestiality and related in detail their nose-cutting exploits, imitated the impaling of a Turk upon a bayonet, and the slicing off of his nose and upper lip, and the shouted advice to the still living man 'Go home and show your wives how pretty you are!' All, with very few exceptions, had taken noses. An old man of seventy had only taken two, but excused himself on the ground of having fallen ill at the beginning.

His son, with the Podgoritz army, had, he said, done very well though, and so would he, God willing, so soon as he was well."

"A Servian officer turned up at the dinner-table and related, with glee, the valorous deeds of the Serbs. 'We have,' he boasted, 'annihilated the Ljuma tribe.' He described wholesale slaughter of men, women, and children, and the burning of the villages. The Montenegrins chuckled as they gobbled their dinners. 'Why did you do this?' I asked at last. 'When I was there the people received me very well.' There was a shout of laughter. 'Go there and look for your dear friends. You won't find a single one. When the land is ours there will be no Moslem problem.'"

In view of the uphill work for the relief of suffering—work of a most repulsive kind—which Miss Durham did unceasingly in the midst of horrors and filth unspeakable, it is a marvel that she kept her senses, let alone her temper, as she did. There is not an angry judgment in the book. No doubt her sense of humour saved her. As she says, "a sense of humour is after all life's chief disinfectant." It certainly has kept the present work, with all its horrid detail, clean and healthy. Her gift of humour and objective vision, without which no one can deal justly with an alien race, pervades the book. She shows the comic side of the campaign: the white horse, the banner and the band kept always ready for the King's triumphal entry into Scutari, which the Montenegrins were incapable of taking by assault; the vicissitudes of Montenegrin high officials; and the royal family, for ever dashing up in motor-cars and laughing heartily, treating the ghastly business as a picnic.

"Halfway I met the royal motor-car... and out they all jumped. 'This,' cried one of the royal ladies, 'is your celebrated horse! We have heard all about it!' 'Very good horse, your Royal Highness,' said I. 'I bought him in Tuzi.' 'What!' cried she, 'you bought it?' 'Twelve pound Turk, Madam.' 'Oh!' she cried, deeply disappointed, 'we thought you took it. That you went straight to Tuzi and took a horse from the Turks.' 'I took nothing at Tuzi, your Royal Highness,' said I. 'I might have added, 'I was the only one that did.' But Royal personages are unaccustomed to the chill truth."

It is a book to scare the souls of all the time-servers, for it is absolutely fearless and straightforward. The name of the Turkish commandant of Scutari was Hasan (not Huseyn) Riza, and the Turkish Minister of the Interior mentioned in the first part of the book repeatedly as Hajji Avdil is Hajji Aâdil Bey. The author has no good word to say for the frontiers of the new Albanian state as settled by the Powers, "without considering the ethnographic question." The line has been drawn between villages and their pasture lands, "between large districts and their only market town." Her word on such has more weight than that of any other English person. Her book is no mere catalogue of horrors: it is Balkan war—a convincing and most trenchant satire on the Powers of Europe.

Mr. Moore, the author of 'The Orient Express,' though he has been a journalist, is delightfully free from the conventions and pomposities, the mental clichés, one associates with modern journalism. His soul is all his own.

"A poor man cannot afford to travel for years in the East and keep his impressions to himself," he tells the reader frankly in his Preface to 'The Orient Express.'

"He must find an excuse for his wanderings, and he must find some one benevolent enough to pay his expenses. For me, the solution has generally been in journalism, which has the added advantage that it sometimes brings experiences which a millionaire might seek in vain."

Among such experiences must certainly be reckoned that of leading troops in battle, enjoyed by Mr. Moore in Persia upon more than one occasion, notably during the siege of Tabriz, when he and his friend Mr. Baskerville, an American, were moved to take an active part in the defence.

"As a demonstration of sympathy with a town in evil plight on the part of two Europeans—an American is a 'European' in Persia—our action produced an undoubted effect. There was an immediate rally to the barricades."

This, however, may (though Mr. Moore is far too modest to suggest it) have been due to the fact that the "two Europeans" possessed more courage and initiative than all the Persians put together. Mr. Baskerville lost his life in the last sortie.

"The Persians have placed a white cross over his grave, and on it is written: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.' The general verdict was that he had thrown away his life, but the conclusion is, perhaps, hasty. In Tehran they still sell his photograph in the street. His name, at least, is not forgotten in Persia, and there are many who feel his influence."

Mr. Moore's account of that last fight reminds one of Count Gobineau's inimitable 'Guerre des Turcomans':—

"Somewhat to my surprise the whole of my three hundred and fifty men turned up at the rendezvous.... When my command got to the enemy's barricades it had dwindled to twenty-seven.... The system of natural selection worked always with admirable automatic precision, and this residuum of the more resolute cheerfully opened fire, and almost immediately rushed the enemy's position."

Elsewhere the author gives it as his deliberate opinion that there are not more than two thousand brave men in Northern Persia. His humour plays impartially upon the gaiety and tragedy, the villainy and human kindness, inextricably interwoven in the brightly coloured, queerly patterned, but, in point of fact, quite homely fabric which is Persian life. Further, he can bring a scene before the reader clearly:—

"All through that night the desert road rang with the sweet music of camel-bells. The Eastern world was awake, and long processions of pilgrims, come from far, filed

slowly on their way to Kum.... Up long single files of hundreds of slow-paced, soft-footed camels I rode, and it seemed that they would never end. Sometimes the full chorus of the bells, filling all the air, would die away; but no sooner was it lost than the first faint tinkle of another caravan approaching made itself heard, until once more the night was ringing with the melody, and the swaying, shadowy shapes drew near."

In the author's Macedonian and Albanian reminiscences we miss the magic of his Persian pictures. Politics here come into the foreground. Mr. Moore, with his experience, is able to appreciate the Oriental aspect of the Balkan problem, while remaining "a good European," as he claims to be. He has no prejudices that we can discover, nor any reverence for those popular half-truths which form the gospel of the ordinary journalist. He knows that a half-truth is twice a lie.

"It may be true [he writes], as many constantly assert, that the East loves a despot, but if so, the fact has not come under my observation, and I do not know what is the evidence for this unnatural and inherently improbable taste."

Again:—

"The public loves a scapegoat, and it is the fashion to vilify the Young Turks, and to call high-minded and patriotic men, such as Enver Bey and the late Shevket Pasha, adventurers.... Few, however, consider whether in reality success was ever possible to them."

He scoffs with perfect justice at the notion, prevalent of late,

"that the Young Turks had ruined a very flourishing institution—the Turkish Empire as governed by that sagacious statesman, Abdul Hamid!"

His account of the Chatalja campaign, derived from the Bulgarian general staff, is highly interesting, but will seem a little strange to those who know that the Turkish forces which resisted the Bulgarians at Lule Burgas were at about 60 per cent of their nominal strength, and still in process of recruiting, and that the Bulgarians were severely beaten at Chatalja in November, 1912. In enumerating the causes of the Turkish defeat, he has omitted the disbanding of 120,000 veterans just before the war on the assurance of the Powers that no attack on Turkey was intended or would be permitted. That assurance would not have deceived the Turkish nationalists, but it deceived the cosmopolitan party then in power, which had every reason to regard itself as in a special sense protected by the Powers.

Mr. Moore's very interesting account of a tour which he made in Albania just after the Constitution had been proclaimed has peculiar value at a moment when the problem of Albania occupies the world at large.

We commend his book to all who prize mature opinions, modest judgments, and the grace of humour.

African Camp Fires. By Stewart Edward White. (Nelson & Sons, 5s. net.)

MR. WHITE's name recalls the Rocky Mountains and the Indian trail; but he seems to have followed the example set by others of his countrymen, and sought in Africa the game which is disappearing from his native wilds. We own to a certain prejudice against the average East African sporting chronicle, made up of slaughter (or disappointment), abuse of natives (especially porters), dull jokes, and a few inaccurate remarks about the Masai; but Mr. White has brought a freshness of observation and a keenness of interest to his task which, together with a wholesome sense of humour, make his book very good reading.

Apart from the show places—Kenya, and Kilimanjaro, Lake Naivasha and the Rift Valley—it may emphatically be said of East Africa that "you must love it if to you it shall seem worthy of your love." Mr. White shows all the dispositions for doing so, and is quite ready to appreciate the good points of Swahili, Kikuyu, Masai, and every one else.

The shooting described was done in several different places: in the Shimba hills (by the by, the map which forms the "end-papers" is misleading in representing them to the north of Mombasa), on the Kapti Plains, up the Tsavo, on the Laikipia Escarpment, and in the Rift Valley. Except as regards lions (concerning which no one need as yet have any compunction), it was done with discrimination, and confined to specimens of the rarer animals, and what was needed for the food of the party. Of lions the bag was not enormous, in view of the numbers existing in the country. A party of fifteen was seen, and unsuccessfully stalked on one occasion. Another sight—of those which remain in the memory for a lifetime—belongs to the country near the Southern Guaso Nyiro:—

"At the top of that rise I lay still in astonishment. Before me marched solemnly an unbroken single file of game, reaching literally to my limit of vision in both directions. They came over the land swell a mile to my left, and they were disappearing over another land swell a mile and a half to my right. It was rigidly single file except for the young; the nose of one beast fairly touching the tail of the one ahead, and it plodded along at a businesslike walk. There were but three species represented: the gnu, the zebra, and the hartebeeste. I did not see the head of the procession, for it had gone from sight before I arrived; nor did I ever see the tail of it either, for the *safari* appearing inopportunely broke its continuance. But I saw two miles and a half, solid, of big game. It was a great and formal trek, probably to new pastures."

We own to some perplexity as to the "Swanee" River, a tributary of the Tsavo, of which the source was explored. Possibly the printers, who elsewhere have achieved some curious *variae lectiones*, have thus maltreated the name of the Seri, flowing from Kilimanjaro into the Tsavo. "Lucania" (p. 207) also looks curious.

Another puzzling sentence occurs on p. 93: "He was pure Swahili, though of

the savage branch of that race, and had none of the negro type of countenance." What is Mr. White's definition of a Swahili?

The chapter on the Masai, though it makes no claim to be exhaustive or to present fresh facts, forms an interesting record of first-hand impressions. We think it is a mistake to say that the Masai never slaughter cattle for food. Mr. Hollis (see 'The Masai,' pp. 292, 317) distinctly records this as being done by the warriors while living in the *manyat*, not at the kraal itself, however, but at a specially constructed slaughter-house in the woods, where they stayed till all the meat was eaten. "They never remain for two months together without slaughtering. Whenever the old men, the women, and the boys"—who, as a rule, live on milk—"are able to do so, they likewise eat meat." It is added, however, that "the Masai elders do not slaughter their cattle without good cause, and a man who is very fond of meat is called a Dorobo." In this the Masai differ from the Galla, who not only eat beef when so disposed, but also do a considerable business in selling cattle to the Shehri butchers on the coast.

As to the peculiar institution of the *manyat*, however it may have originated, we do not feel satisfied that Mr. White is correct in assigning as a reason for its existence the fact that

"the fighting strength of the tribe must be kept up, and by the young and vigorous stock. On the other hand, every man of military age must be foot free to serve in the constant wars and forays."

As no children were supposed to be born in the warrior's kraal (see Hollis, p. 311), this can scarcely have been the intention.

It was inevitable that many Swahili words should occur in a book of this sort; equally inevitable, perhaps (as the author betrays no acquaintance with Steere's 'Handbook,' and seems to have picked up his talk orally), that it should be spelt, more or less, after the fashion of the Cook and Mungo Park epoch, though even so, it is frequently far from representing the pronunciation. Thus we have "seemee-lay" (*simila*), "kanzua" (*kanzu*), "fice" (*fisi*), "n'grooui" (*nguruwe*), "Monumwezi" (*Mnyamwezi*), and "monuome," given on p. 255 as the equivalent for *buck*, which we have failed to identify. It cannot surely be intended for *nyama*. It is rather startling to read that "Bags!" is vernacular for "it is finished," till one realizes that it is a printer's error for *Bass* (more usually *basi*). "Memba Sasa," who figures largely and very creditably in this history, has an impossible name; but *Mambo Sasa* (which may be freely rendered, "Now we're in for it!") is common enough. "Bwana Kingozi" does not, and cannot mean "the master with the red beard." *Kingozi* means "little skin." Finally, Baganda, Wakamba, &c., are plurals, not singulars.

Among the gems of the book are the description of the two Babus at Tsavo Bridge Station, and the chapter on the dogs—six of them, and each one a delight, especially "Wayward" and "Girlie."

A Wanderer's Trail: being a Faithful Record of Travel in Many Lands. By A. Loton Ridger. (Grant Richards, 10s. 6d. net.)

If the author ever comes to devote himself to writing as a means of livelihood, he may regret the prodigal generosity with which he has utilized the material at his disposal in preparing this book. He certainly will not be likely to give away again between the covers of a single volume so much as he gives here. As a traveller he covers more ground than many writers do in half a dozen volumes.

Mr. Ridger (who evidently still has youth on his side) was moved by the wander-spirit in his twenty-first year to set out upon travels which occupied him just seven years. As a lad he was enlarging one day, in conversation with a London merchant, upon his desire to "go abroad," "Then why the devil don't you go?" said the merchant. A little crestfallen, the would-be traveller explained his difficulties, including lack of funds. "My boy, if you want to go abroad and see the world—go! Ship in the first tramp you can find, bound anywhere. That is the only way to see the world." These words made so deep an impression upon our author that, within a month, his kit was packed, his farewells said, and he found himself journeying down to Cardiff, there to join a tramp steamer bound round the Horn for San Francisco—the route taken by many seekers after adventure for their first journey into the outside world. This particular adventurer was armed with a few more or less useless letters of introduction, 10*l.* in money, and a plentiful supply of that hopeful energy which still is, happily, an English characteristic.

Wireless telegraphy and compulsory education are not incompatible with the development of precisely the same keen appetite for wandering and new experiences in strange lands which in bygone years sent our Elizabethan ancestors cruising over all the Seven Seas in quest of fortune and adventure. As Mr. Kipling says,

For to admire an' for to see,
For to behold this world so wide—
It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried!

The probabilities are that the author of this book would find it easy to moralize at some length upon this verse. But fortunately for his readers he is more given to straightforward narrative than to sermonizing, though here and there he has yielded to the natural desire to round off a moral drawn from one or other of his singularly varied experiences.

Having made his way to San Francisco, where he arrived after the earthquake, the author tried earning his living in different parts of the North American continent: as counter-hand in a cigar store, worker in lumber camps, a layer of cement side-walks, deck-hand on river steamers, and in other ways. Then came an adventurous voyage across the Pacific to Honolulu, and thence to the Far East in a veritable coffin ship. Of the East Mr. Ridger saw a good deal from the

white worker's standpoint, and his lack of capital undoubtedly helped him to many interesting experiences of a kind that would hardly have come his way if his pockets had been better lined. He taught English in Japanese schools, and he tested the extreme economy of lodging in monasteries. He tried a rather exciting sort of journalism in Korea, and came to the conclusion that the establishment of Japanese influence there was a tolerably tyrannical business. He visited many famous landmarks of the Russo-Japanese War, and saw aspects of Chinese life which are hidden from the moneyed globe-trotter, before working his way back again to America, by the Suez Canal and the Atlantic this time.

A brief glimpse of England intervened before our wanderer took up his kit once more and journeyed to South Africa. Here he tried most of the obvious forms of wage-earning, and learnt a good deal of mining on the Rand, relinquishing this after a time to make a long trek across the Kalahari Desert into Central Africa in quest of native labour for the mines. This accomplished, he responded once more to the call of the Orient, and from India worked his way through Burma, and thence to the Malays and the Far East once more, where he gave some attention to rubber cultivation and other tropical industries before finally turning his face homeward and bringing an end to his tramping. This is but a rough outline of the scope of his travels.

As a writer Mr. Ridger possesses the outstanding merits of simplicity, straightforwardness, sincerity, and the desire to describe and record faithfully. If he wisely makes no pretence to literary graces, his writing is free from gaudy passages and "padding," being unpretentious and frankly colloquial.

Of the first ship in which he travelled he says:—

"I was surprised to find that all the crew and firemen were Chinese. This I have found to be the case with nearly every freighter in which I have since sailed. It seems a pity."

It does. But the fact is somewhat remarkable. The reviewer has found with regret that the majority of the crews of tramp steamers flying our flag are Dagoes, "Squareheads," or men of colour; but to find "all the crew and firemen" Chinese is not a typical experience.

The author occasionally does himself injustice in his choice of phrases. His prejudices are not really violent, but he sometimes uses words which make them appear so. For example, in the following passage he describes as "an ungrateful cur" a man who might conceivably be a thoroughly good fellow, though possibly a little whimsical and indiscreet. It is perfectly true that the man who is for ever railing against the country which shelters him and gives him prosperity is a graceless fellow, but it would surely be possible for a Briton sojourning in America to seek to make British patriots of his children, even to the point of eccentricity, without thereby showing himself a "cur."

"The type of Englishman who, though he has made America his home and makes his living from that country, is yet always belittling the place in which he lives is unpopular, and most deservedly so. An instance I have in mind is the case of one Englishman, long resident in California, who wrapped every child of his at its birth in a Union Jack. Such a type of man both England and America can well do without! In his own eyes he may be a patriot in exile; in mine he is an ungrateful cur. Another type, and perhaps an even more despicable one, is represented by the Englishman who takes out his 'first' papers whilst in America, and on the slightest opportunity will avail himself of American protection. In different surroundings he is a loyal Britisher and the first one to damn the Yanks. With such a type also both countries can well dispense."

Wisely, the author recommends a considerable measure of adaptability to young Englishmen settling overseas. But the reviewer will not readily forget the emphatic words of a Canadian Minister of the Interior, who told him that for the development of a certain province in the Dominion he wanted British farmers and farm-workers, who would bring their home-trained methods to Canada and stick to them. It was not by imitating all those among whom they settled in overseas lands that our forefathers built up our worldwide prestige. Rather, it was by means of a judicious process of selection, combined with an inflexible determination to hold to and even enforce the adoption of certain methods and principles essentially British. The man who too slavishly does in Rome as Romans do is apt to find—in the tropics, for example—that he speedily declines upon standards greatly lower than those of his native land.

It is interesting to note that in all his wanderings the author found that the best type of British subject he met was the Scot, and the least admirable the Australian:—

"I can only conclude that the home training of the one is the best, and of the other, the worst. I must confess I never met in all my wanderings an Australian I could really trust. I hope one day Fate will give me the opportunity of meeting the real Australian."

The reviewer hopes so too, for in England, in the Antipodes, and in North America he has met and known Australians, cultured and unlearned, who were alike worthy of trust, esteem, and affection; whilst in Australia itself he has found the general level of intelligence and kindness markedly higher than it is in some other parts of the British world, although the extremes of intellectual ability and culture may not be very well represented in that country. The submerged sections of our Old World communities have no equivalent in Australasia, even in the disappearing larrikin class.

Altogether, Mr. Ridger's work is one of exceptional interest. It should win the large circle of readers which it deserves. It is well supplied with reproductions of photographs.

By the Waters of Germany. By Norma Lorimer. (Stanley Paul & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

'BY THE WATERS OF GERMANY' is somewhat of a misnomer for a very pleasant book of travel which has little or nothing to do with rivers. Indeed, some of the streams by which the author wandered are hardly noticeable in the life of the towns with which her book deals. Miss Lorimer is probably not responsible for the statement on the cover of the book which tells the hesitating purchaser that the places with which the inside of the volume is concerned are "fine old towns of the Black Forest"; but whoever penned those words should have first looked at a map of Germany.

Mr. Douglas Sladen has written a charming Preface for this interesting work, and he bids us notice for how little money a delightful holiday may be taken in Germany. On 14l. apiece Miss Lorimer and her companion made a considerable tour, and were always contented and cheerful. The author tells how the money was disbursed, and gives useful advice as to inns; but with all her hints we doubt if many who try to follow in her footsteps will be able to make their money last as she did.

Starting from London, Miss Lorimer and her friend reached Cologne, as most people do; but then got off the beaten track, and saw Nordeck, Marburg (an interesting town where Luther held his famous conference on the Holy Eucharist), and Karlsruhe, Frauenalb and Herrenalb, before going on to Strasburg. Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Nuremberg were all visited, and are well described; but the place which—we think, rightly—pleased them above all others was the little walled town of Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber, which deserves all the praise allotted to it, even if its discovery by Americans is beginning to spoil its old-world charm. The scenery and the old Alsatian and Bavarian architecture are well brought before us. Stress is laid on the fascination of Strasburg, "the pathetically beautiful capital of forlorn Alsace," and we welcome an excursion which takes us to Freudenstadt to see the friezes of its church. We are surprised that Miss Lorimer did not discover a tiny walled town—extremely good in its way, but with little accommodation for travellers—which lies not very far from Rothenburg. At each spot, however, the travellers appear to have seen nearly everything worth visiting, and the author's German companion soon initiated her into the mysteries of German thrift.

Most of the illustrations are good; and the thread of a love-story which runs through the chapters is so slight that it seldom interferes with the real pleasure to be derived from the notes of an observant traveller.

Friends Round the Wrekin. By Lady C. Milnes Gaskell. (Smith, Elder & Co., 9s. net.)

LOOKING forth upon the world around her from the ancient lawns and quaintly clipped yews about the ruined Abbey of Wenlock, Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell has composed for her readers a delightful potpourri from a Shropshire garden. It is compounded of talks about the birds and books and dogs and flowers that surround her, and, best of all, of the tales for weekdays and stories for the sabbath recounted to her by the "proper Shropshire" folk. Much of the country lore so gathered and recorded is interesting, full of the old superstitions and the love of romance which dies so hard, in spite of education and motor-cars. These Shropshire tales have often a touch of imagination and a quality all their own. Take, for instance, the narrative of the old man who lost his reason after a vision of mermaids by Bomere Pool, and who grazed for seven years on the grass, ate green apples, and lay like a swine in a pigsty, until a known witch cured him with sunflower seed.

"'Were you unhappy during those seven years,' he was asked. 'Nay, nay!' said the old man. 'Tis only when you've lost your reason that you know really what happiness be.'"

It would have been interesting to compare notes with Nebuchadnezzar. In her library, Lady Catherine flits from Piers Plowman to Mrs. Fitzherbert, and from Caractacus to Benbow. The stories of Caractacus and Dick Whittington have been told as well before; and the brief account of Benbow's last fight is crammed with inaccuracies. It did not, for instance, take place in 1701, nor off the Spanish coast on the way to the West Indies, as a reference to 'The Dictionary of National Biography' or 'The Calendar of Colonial Papers' would quickly demonstrate. Nor can one be contented with Lady Catherine's appreciation of a near neighbour of hers, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, since his poetry is not even mentioned. Churton Collins was, we believe, the first to point out that, besides being the author of 'De Veritate' and other prose works to which justice has long been done, Lord Herbert was a poet who certainly anticipated some of Tennyson's most beautiful effects in the 'In Memoriam' metre. But the Shropshire talk of the old Shropshire folk "round the Wrekin" is good, and next to that the author's talk about birds. We know, indeed, of other spots where the peregrine falcon nests in England besides Edge Hill; but we are ready, as a rule, to acknowledge the inferiority of our nature and experience in the presence of one so happily constituted as Lady Catherine. For she avers that she loves the raucous cry of a corn-crake on a hot summer night. It has "a certain use in the world, no doubt," but it never occurred to us as possible to love it. 'Friends Round the Wrekin' will give pleasure to many readers who enjoy a real country mixture.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Barrett (Michael), FOOTPRINTS OF THE ANCIENT SCOTTISH CHURCH, 6/ net. Sands

A study of the cathedrals, collegiate churches, holy wells, and other remains of the pre-Reformation period in Scotland. The substance of the book is reprinted from articles in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* and the *Ave Maria*.

Book of Genesis, 52/6 Lee Warner

The version here printed is that of the authorized text; there are coloured illustrations from drawings by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

Coptic Martyrdoms, &c., in the Dialect of Upper Egypt, edited, with English Translations, by E. A. Wallis Budge, 17/6 net. Brit. Mus.

This volume contains "the Coptic texts, with translations, of an interesting and important series of ten Martyrdoms, Lives of great Ascetics, Discourses on Asceticism, and the History of Abbatôn, the Angel of Death, &c.," written in the dialect of Upper Egypt. Dr. Wallis Budge has written a Preface and Introduction, and there are thirty-two facsimile plates.

Talbot (Neville S.), THE MIND OF THE DISCIPLES, 3/6 net. MacMillan

An investigation of the question how far the minds of the disciples "coloured or even invented" the portrait they have given of Christ.

Tatlow (Tissington), MISSIONARY VOCATION AND THE DECLARATION OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MISSIONARY UNION, 3d. net.

Student Christian Movement
A pamphlet for students who feel that they have a definite call to be missionaries.

Woods (Edward S.), THOUGHTS ON THE ATONEMENT, 6d. net. Student Christian Movement

Three articles which are reproduced with revision from *The Student Movement*.

LAW.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation, being Principes de Législation and Traités de Legislation, Civile et Pénale, translated and edited from the French of Étienne Dumont by Charles Milner Atkinson, Vol. I., 4/; Vol. II. 4/6; 2 vols, 8/ Milford

The volumes are edited with foot-notes and an Introduction.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books and Important Illuminated and Historical Manuscripts, 1/ Sotheby & Wilkinson

The Catalogue comprises illuminated Books of Hours of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a first edition of Edward III. (1596); a copy of the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's 'Poems'; and autograph letters of Charlotte Brontë. The sale took place yesterday.

Catalogue of a Selected Portion of the Renowned Library at Wilton House, Salisbury, the Property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, 2/6 Sotheby & Wilkinson

An illustrated catalogue of illuminated manuscripts, block books, and early printed books, which were collected by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, 1656-1733. They will be sold by auction on June 25th and 26th.

Catalogue of Two Valuable Illuminated Manuscripts, the Property of Harry Yates Thompson, 1/ Sotheby & Wilkinson

This Catalogue gives detailed descriptions of a fifteenth-century French Book of Hours and a thirteenth-century 'Biblia Sacra Latina,' and is illustrated. The sale will take place on June 25th.

POETRY.

Cherry (Mary G.), LYRICS OF THE OPEN, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Verses about the beauties of nature, love, and other themes. A number of them describe places abroad, and there are some 'Songs in Scotland.'

Jangles of Jazed, 1/ net. Rickinson, 3-4, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.

Miscellaneous rhymes, including 'A Hymn for St. Mammon's Day,' 'Wheat and Tares,' 'A Philistine Sermon,' and 'The Broken Idol.'

Lawless (Emily), THE INALIENABLE HERITAGE, AND OTHER POEMS. Privately printed

Agents, Trustlove & Hanson
These are the last of Miss Lawless's poems, and were revised shortly before her death. Miss Edith Sichel writes an appreciation of her work in the Preface.

Poems from Beyond, by the Author of 'Nature's Way,' 1/ net. W. H. Smith

These verses are supposed to be the expression of a dead man on witnessing the behaviour of his relatives and others who live without thought of death.

Shepherd Tale (A), and Other Verses, by G. H. F. N. 2/ net. Mowbray

This little volume includes Christmas carols, hymns, short religious pieces, and verses on 'Spring,' 'Yellow-Hammers,' 'My Love,' &c.

Sterling (Robert W.), THE BURIAL OF SOPHOCLES, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

The Newdigate Prize Poem for 1914.

PHILOSOPHY.

Driesch (Hans), THE HISTORY AND THEORY OF VITALISM, authorized translation by C. K. Ogden, 5/ net. Macmillan

The second portion of this book, dealing with the logical foundations of vitalism, has been partly rewritten by the author for the English translation.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Annual Register, A REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR THE YEAR 1913, New Series, 18/ Longmans

Gives a survey of English, foreign, and Colonial history during the year, a chronicle of the chief events, retrospects of the year's literature, science, art, drama, and music, obituaries, and an Index.

Barron (Evan Macleod), THE SCOTTISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, a Critical Study, 16/ net. Nisbet

The author's sympathies are Scottish and Highland, and he emphasizes the part played by the north of Celtic Scotland in the War. The book is reproduced in a revised form from articles in the *Inverness Courier*.

Brandes (George), FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, translated from the Danish by A. G. Chater, 6/ net. Heinemann

Contains four studies of Nietzsche, and the correspondence from 1887 to 1889 between him and Dr. Brandes.

Browne (Francis Fisher), THE EVERY-DAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 8/ net. John Murray

A second edition, revised by the author shortly before his death last year.

Cowan (Andrew Reid), MASTER-CLUES IN WORLD HISTORY, 5/ net. Longmans

A study of the main movements in human progress.

Cramb (J. A.), GERMANY AND ENGLAND, 2/6 net. John Murray

Lectures on the origin of the hostility between the two countries, emphasizing the need in Englishmen of a better understanding of the aims and ideals of Germany. They were given at Queen's College last year, and have been reproduced from Mr. Cramb's "partial reconstruction" and the notes of one of his hearers. Dr. A. C. Bradley contributes a Preface.

De Kay (John), DICTATORS OF MEXICO, the Land where Hope Marches with Despair, 2/6 net. Effingham Wilson

Mr. de Kay, who has had fifteen years experience of Mexico, and has been associated with General Diaz and General Huerta, here discusses the problems of the present situation in the Republic.

Hill (David Jayne), A HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE, Vol. III. THE DIPLOMACY OF THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM, 21/ net. Longmans

A study of European diplomacy after the Peace of Westphalia till the end of the Russo-Turkish war in 1775.

Julian (Hester), MEMORIALS OF HENRY FORBES JULIAN, 6/ net. Griffin

A biography of the well-known mining engineer and metallurgist, who travelled widely and died in the Titanic disaster.

Leyland (John), THE ROYAL NAVY, ITS INFLUENCE IN ENGLISH HISTORY AND IN THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE, 1/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

A sketch of the nature and development of the British navy, touching on its administration, notable ships, men, and events of naval history, and the conditions of naval life.

Mackay (William), URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON, Olden Times in a Highland Parish, 10/ Inverness, 'Northern Chronicle'

A second and revised edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Aug. 25, 1894, p. 248.

Park Hall, Oswestry, Shropshire.

Knight, Frank & Rutley
Giving historical and general notes of this sixteenth-century mansion, which was built during the reign of Elizabeth by Thomas Powell of Whittington. There are illustrations of the exterior and interior, and a plan of the estate. It will be offered by auction next month by the direction of the executors of the late Mrs. C. A. Corrie.

Pearson (Karl), THE LIFE, LETTERS, AND LABOURS OF FRANCIS GALTON, Vol. I., 21/ net. Cambridge University Press

In the present volume the narrative is continued down to Galton's marriage in 1853. It is illustrated with numerous portraits, photographs, and facsimile reproductions of letters and sketches.

Rapson (E. J.), ANCIENT INDIA, from the Earliest Times to the First Century A.D., 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

A sketch of the history of the nations of ancient India, describing their chief religious and social systems. There are illustrations and two maps, and a short bibliography and notes on the ancient geography are added.

Shelley (Henry C.), THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD YOUNG, 12/6 net. Pitman

In his biography of the author of 'Night Thoughts,' Mr. Shelley has made use of recently discovered letters, as well as unpublished documents in the British Museum and Bodleian Library, and has included many extracts from Young's work as a satirist and dramatist. The book is illustrated.

Ships and Shipping, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Nelson

These two volumes in "Nelson's Encyclopaedic Library" contain articles on the history of the development of shipbuilding, navigation, ship insurance, marine surveying, &c. The contributors include Mr. E. Keble Chatterton, Prof. J. J. Welch, and Mr. Douglas Owen.

Trial of Mary Blandy, edited by William Roughhead, 5/ net. Hodge

A volume in the "Notable Trials Series." It includes a long Introduction by Mr. Roughhead, and is illustrated with many portraits of Mary Blandy. The Appendixes include a 'Bibliography of the Case,' by Mr. Horace Blackley.

Vaka (Demetra), A CHILD OF THE ORIENT, 7/6 net. Lane

This book gives the recollections of a Greek girl brought up in a Turkish home, and records her experiences in America.

Victoria History of the Counties of England: SURREY, edited by H. E. Malden, INDEX. Constable

The Index to the four volumes allotted to Surrey. The last appeared in 1912, and was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on Jan. 4, 1913, p. 5.

Ward (Malsie), S. BERNARDINO: THE PEOPLE'S PREACHER, "the Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder

A sketch of the chief events, in the life of the saint, including three of his sermons.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Baring (Hon. Maurice), THE MAINSPRINGS OF RUSSIA, 2/ net. Nelson

The author discusses various aspects of Russian life, the manner in which the nobility and the peasant live, the Government, church, education, and justice in Russia.

Berlin and Environs, "Grieben's Guide Books," 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A fourth edition, illustrated with three maps.

Brussels and Antwerp, a Practical Guide, "Grieben's Guide Books," 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A second edition, containing four folding maps.

Cox (J. Charles), CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 2/6 net. Methuen

This is the eighth volume in the series of "Little Guides" that has come from Dr. Cox. It gives descriptive notes on each parish, arranged alphabetically, and is illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

Dreiser (Theodore), A TRAVELLER AT FORTY, 12/6 net. Grant Richards

An account of an American author's visit to England and his subsequent travels in France, Italy, Germany, and Holland. The illustrations are from drawings by Mr. W. Glackens.

Holt (George Edmund), MOROCCO, THE PIQUANT; OR, LIFE IN SUNSET LAND, 6/ net. Heinemann

For notice see p. 848.

Loli (Pierre), MOROCCO, 7/6 net. Werner Laurie

For notice see p. 487.

Osford Survey of the British Empire : VOL. I. THE BRITISH ISLES, MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS; VOL. II. ASIA; VOL. III. AFRICA; VOL. IV. AUSTRALASIA; VOL. V. AMERICA; and VOL. VI. GENERAL SURVEY, edited by A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth, 6 vols., 70/ net, or 14/ net each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The object of the series is "to furnish a survey of the British Empire and its constituent parts in their geographical and allied aspects, together with their economic, administrative, and social conditions, at the present time." Vol. VI. includes a general historical summary. The work is illustrated with photographic plates, coloured maps, and maps and diagrams in the text.

Stott (M. D.), THE REAL ALGERIA, 10/6 net. Hurst & Blackett
An account of a trip along the coast of Algeria and south to Biskra. It is illustrated from photographs by the author.

Weaver (Emily P.), CANADA AND THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT, 3/6 net. R.T.S.
The writer gives a description of the conditions of the different provinces, with some account of their history, and discusses the opportunities Canada offers to British immigrants. Much practical information is supplied, and the book is illustrated with coloured plates from drawings by Mr. H. Copping, photographs, and a map.

Williams (Egerton R.), LOMBARD TOWNS OF ITALY, OR THE CITIES OF ANCIENT LOMBARDY, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder
This is a companion volume to the author's 'Hill Towns of Italy' and 'Plain Towns of Italy,' the purpose of the writer being "to write upon the most interesting cities and towns of Italy outside of the half-dozen commonly visited by travellers in making the 'grand tour.'" There are many illustrations and a map.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Harris (Lord) and Ashley-Cooper (F. S.), LORD'S AND THE M.C.C., 31/6 net. London and Counties Press Assoc.
This work has been written to commemorate the centenary of the present ground of the Marylebone Cricket Club. It is a "Cricket Chronicle of 137 Years," and is based on the official records of the Club.

Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane contributes an Introduction, and the book is illustrated with reproductions of paintings, engravings, and photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Rivers (W. H. R.), KINSHIP AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION, 2/6 net. Constable
Three lectures, delivered at the London School of Economics last May. They are based on material gained in the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to Melanesia, 1908.

POLITICS.

Primrose League Election Guide, edited by G. A. Arbuthnot, 1/ net. Nash
This little book explains the principles and aspirations of the Primrose League, and gives advice to members on such matters as canvassing, organizing meetings, and preparing for an election. It includes an Introduction by Lord Curzon, and a paper on 'The Land Question,' by Mr. Walter Long.

ECONOMICS.

Ashley (William James), THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF ENGLAND, an Outline History, 2/6 net. Longmans
These lectures on English economic history were delivered at the Colonial Institute of Hamburg in December, 1912.

Hobson (C. K.), THE EXPORT OF CAPITAL. Constable
This thesis, which has been approved for the degree of Doctor of Science in London University, treats the subject from the analytic and historical standpoint, the last two chapters being devoted to some statistical aspects.

Kirkaldy (A. W.), ECONOMICS AND SYNDICALISM, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
A study of some important problems which are the outcome of the present economic situation.

Marriott (J. A. R.), THE ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM, a Sketch of its Historical Evolution in its Bearing upon National Wealth and National Welfare, 3/6 net. John Murray
The historical portions of this book are based on academic lectures. Much of it is reproduced, in a revised and enlarged form, from articles in *The Fortnightly Review*.

Russell (Charles E. B.), SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH, 2/ net. Mowbray

This book deals with such problems as 'blind-alley' employments, housing, and gambling.

Wallis (Graham), THE GREAT SOCIETY, a Psychological Analysis, 10/ net. Macmillan
The author describes his work as "an analysis of the general social organisation of a large modern state, which has turned, at times, into an argument against certain forms of twentieth-century anti-intellectualism."

PHILOLOGY.

Clark (Albert C.), RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TEXTUAL CRITICISM, 1/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on June 6th.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, a Concise Etymological Dictionary, VOL. II. PART IX. The Eaton Press
This part comprises surnames from Rumbold to Sebright.

EDUCATION.

Legge (J. G.), THE THINKING HAND, OR PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 8/6 net. Macmillan
An account of the movement towards the introduction of manual work in elementary schools. The writer deals in particular with the schools of Liverpool, and his text is illustrated with over two hundred photographs.

Mackinder (H. J.), THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, a Study in Method, 1/ net. George Philip
A practical handbook for teachers, forming a commentary on the author's series of "Elementary Studies in Geography and History."

Paterson (A.), THE EDGEWORTHS, a Study of Later Eighteenth-Century Education, 1/6 University Tutorial Press
The writer examines the educational principles of Miss Edgeworth and her father, and considers the influence on them of Locke and Rousseau.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bayliss (R. Wyke), A FIRST SCHOOL CALCULUS, 4/6 Arnold
A textbook for beginners, based on the author's experience in teaching the subject.

Mackinder (H. J.), OUR ISLAND HISTORY, an Elementary Study in History, 2/ George Philip
Mr. Mackinder has enlarged his series of "Elementary Studies in Geography" by including text-books on history, feeling that the two subjects are inseparable. The present book is for children of 9 or 10 years, and has many illustrations and sketch maps.

Mackinder (H. J.), THE MODERN BRITISH STATE, an Introduction to the Study of Civics, 1/6 Philip & Son
This textbook is the sixth volume in Mr. Mackinder's series of "Elementary Studies in Geography and History," and is for children of about 14 years of age.

FICTION.

Askew (Alice and Claude), FREEDOM, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
The story of a girl—the daughter of wealthy parents—who becomes discontented with her life of idleness, surrounded by luxury and conventionalism. The writers describe how, with the help of a bachelor girl friend, she gains her "freedom."

Cleveland (John), HUSTLER PAUL, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson
A tale dealing with a great newspaper swindle.

Dairymple (Leona), DIANE OF THE GREEN VAN, 6/ Mills & Boon
This novel contains the chronicles of many love-affairs, and describes numerous adventures in the wilds and cities of the United States.

Dix (Beulah Marie), LITTLE FAITHFUL, 6/ Mills & Boon
A story picturing the "making" of a German officer dismissed from the army, and drifting to the United States, there finding after many trials the best that life has to offer.

Fielding-Hall (H.), LOVE'S LEGEND. Constable
A psychological study of a love episode.

Findlater (Jane Helen), THE GREEN GRAVES OF BALGOWRIE, 7d. net. Methuen
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, May 30, 1896, p. 712.

Forman (Justus Miles), THE SIX RUBIES, 3/6 Ward & Lock
The six rubies—a family heirloom—are stolen, and the hero's adventures in recovering them one by one make up the story.

Garnett (Mrs. R. S.), THE INFAMOUS JOHN FRIEND, 7d. net. Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Gorky (Maxim), TALES OF TWO COUNTRIES, 6/ Werner Laurie
Containing a collection of tales of Italy and Russia.

Joyce (James), DUBLINERS, 3/6 Grant Richards
For notice see p. 875.

Leesom (Maude), THE STEP SISTER, 6/ Blackie
A simple homely narrative which to some may provide restful reading. The story tells of the "Mouse's" introduction by her mother's second marriage to the family of a suburban doctor, of her gradual settling in there, and of her later life, when wealth comes her way.

Lynn (Margaret), A STEPDAUGHTER OF THE PRAIRIE, 6/ Macmillan
A collection of short stories, most of which are reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Norris (Frank), VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, 6/ Heinemann
A posthumous work.

Tynan (Katharine), LOVERS' MEETINGS, 6/ Werner Laurie
A series of short stories.

Wadsley (Olive), REALITY, 6/ Cassell
The heroine, who at 18 was married to an old man whom she loathed, makes a second unfortunate match with a vain and selfish musician, whom she loved in ignorance of his true nature.

White (Fred M.), THE HOUSE OF MAMMON, 6/ Ward & Lock
Another of Mr. White's mixtures of melodrama and love, at the end of which the villain of the piece meets with a deserved, but unpleasant death, and two sets of wedding bells ring down the curtain.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Journal of English Studies, JUNE, 1/ net. Horace Marshall
The contents include 'Edward Young's Conjectures on Original Composition,' by Prof. E. J. Morley; 'Composition in the Sixth Form,' by Mr. E. Sinclair Park; and 'Children's Acting,' by Miss Amice Macdonell.

Review of Reviews for Australasia, MAY, 6d. Melbourne, John Osborne
The articles include 'The Premier's Conference, 1914,' by Mr. Richard Hain, and 'The Brisbane Bowls Carnival,' by Mr. Louis Waxman.

Scottish Review, SUMMER, 1914, 1/ net. Oliver & Boyd
Some of the articles in this number are 'The Scottish Small Landholders Amending Bill,' by Mr. J. M. Hogge; 'Traces of the Celt in the Lowlands,' by Mr. Robert S. Rait; and 'The Two Cultures,' by Mr. R. Erskine.

JUVENILE.

Woodward (Marcus), IN NATURE'S WAYS, a Book for all Young Lovers of Nature, being an Introduction to Gilbert White's 'Natural History of Selborne,' 2/ net. Pearson
The volume contains a selection of extracts from the 'Natural History,' with "a simple running commentary of notes and explanations." There are pen-and-ink illustrations by Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

GENERAL.

Ashton-under-Lyne Public Free Library, TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1914. The Library
The report of the librarian, giving information regarding issue of books, subscriptions, exhibitions, expenditure, &c.

Bacon (Roger), ESSAYS, contributed by Various Writers on the Occasion of the Commemoration of the Seventh Centenary of his Birth, collected and edited by A. G. Little, 16/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Containing contributions from Mr. A. G. Little, Dr. Ludwig Baur, M. François Picavet, and other scholars, and a list of Roger Bacon's works and those attributed to him.

Browne (Septimus Ellerton) and Smythe (Anthony Penn), ESSAYS IN EDIFICATION, 2/6 net. Nutt
Mr. Browne and Mr. Smythe treat in rhyme and prose respectively of the "philosophy of 'Things in General' with Pedagogics as the practical application thereof."

Deighton (Howard), AN EVERYDAY GUIDE FOR THE SECRETARY . . . OF A LIMITED COMPANY, 2/6 net.
Effingham Wilson

A second revised edition, including the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

Gerrard (Thomas J.), A CHALLENGE TO THE TIME-SPIRIT, 5/ net. Washbourne

The author's aim is "to promote the conflict of the spirit of Catholicism with the Time-spirit of the twentieth century," and he considers such subjects as eugenics, economic reform, art, and music in their recent developments.

Hopkinson (Arthur W.), HEALTHFUL SALVATION, Six Essays in Continuation of 'Saving Health,' 1/ net. Sherratt & Hughes

Essays on 'Mental Science,' 'Discipline,' 'Sorrow,' 'Marriage,' 'Meditation,' and 'Ecstasy.'

Livingstone College Year-Book, 6d.

Livingstone College, Leyton, E. Includes the Annual Report of the College, a review of recent progress in tropical medicine, and a record of the work of former students.

Meynell (Alice), ESSAYS, 5/ net. Burns & Oates
Most of these essays are selected from 'The Rhythm of Life,' and other collections of Mrs. Meynell's essays. Those "here for the first time put into a book" are 'The Seventeenth Century,' 'Prue,' 'Mrs. Johnson,' and 'Madame Roland.'

Procter (Henry R.), THE MAKING OF LEATHER, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

A sketch of the history of the manufacture, with an account of the methods and principles of tanning.

Smithsonian Publications available for Distribution, April 25, 1914, CLASSIFIED LIST.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A classified list of serial publications, reports, &c.

Span (Reginald B.), THINGS THAT HAVE HAPPENED being Personal Experiences in the Borderland, 6d. net. Theosophical Publ. Soc.

An account of the writer's experiences of ghosts and other spiritual phenomena.

Sykes (M. C.), WHY EARLY DEATH? 6d. net. St. Catherine Press

A little book giving practical advice on how to keep healthy.

PAMPHLETS.

Bain (James Leith Macbeth), THE BAREFOOT LEAGUE, 6d. Theosophical Publ. Soc.

A little pamphlet "on the virtues and delights of barefoot walking."

Gill (T. P.), NORTH AND SOUTH IN NATIONAL WORK, 1d. Irish Tech. Instruction Assoc.

This address was given to the Irish Technical Congress held at Killarney last May.

Hills (J. W.), Ashley (Prof. W. J.), and Woods (Maurice), INDUSTRIAL UNREST, a Practical Solution, 6d. net. John Murray

The report of the Unionist Social Reform Committee, including an Introduction.

Seaver (George), THE DIONYSUS CULT IN ITS RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY, as seen in the Bacchæ of Euripides, 6d. net.

Theosophical Publ. Society
This paper is reproduced in an enlarged form from an article in *The Theosophist*.

SCIENCE.

Cantrill (T. C.), COAL MINING, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

A short account of the principles and methods of coal mining, tracing the development of the industry from its earliest beginnings. The book is illustrated.

Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, edited by A. E. Shipley, assisted by Guy A. K. Marshall: ORTHOPTERA (ACRIDIDÆ), by W. F. Kirby. Taylor & Francis

The task of completing the manuscript after Mr. Kirby's death was undertaken by Mr. Charles O. Waterhouse, whose work includes "the compilation of Keys to the genera in all the later subfamilies, as well as specific Keys for numerous genera." There are illustrations and diagrams.

Geological Survey of India, MEMOIRS, VOL. XL, PART II, 4/ Kegan Paul

Contains a paper entitled 'The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal,' by Mr. E. H. Pascoe.

Geological Survey of India, RECORDS, VOL. XLIV, PART I, 1 rupee. Kegan Paul

Contains a general report of the Geological Survey of India for last year, by Dr. H. H. Hayden; 'A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana,' by Dr. W. A. K. Christie; and 'Notes on the Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils,' by Mr. G. De P. Cotter.

Gilbert (Charles H.), TWO COTTOID FISHES FROM MONTEREY BAY, California.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A short paper describing the new species *Enophrys Taurinus* and the *Orthonopias Triacis*, and reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*.

Köhler (René), A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF OPHIURANS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The collection of Ophiurans here described have come chiefly from the Caribbean Sea, and include both littoral and deep-sea forms. It contains 129 species, of which twenty-four are new. The monograph is illustrated with eighteen plates.

Ridgway (Robert), BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA, A Descriptive Catalogue, Part VI. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The present volume contains descriptions of the Picaridæ, comprising twelve families. It is illustrated with drawings by Miss Ruth G. Collette.

Sampson (R. A.), THE SUN, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

An account for the general reader of "the present position of fact and theory relating to the Sun," illustrated with diagrams.

Silberstein (L.), THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY, 10/ net. Macmillan

This work is partly based on a course of lectures delivered by the author at University College, London, 1912-13. The writer deals only with the most important problems, and traces "the connexion of the modern theory with the theories and ideas that preceded it."

Thomson (Sir J. J.), THE ATOMIC THEORY, 1/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Romanes Lecture, delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre on June 10th.

Williams (M. H.), Bell (Julia), and Pearson (Karl), A STATISTICAL STUDY OF ORAL TEMPERATURES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN, with Special Reference to Parental, Environmental, and Class Differences, 6/ net. Dulau

A volume of the "Studies in National Deterioration," issued among the Research Memoirs of the Drapers' Company.

FINE ART.

Catalogue of Valuable Silver, Miniatures, Furniture, Porcelain, and Works of Art, including the Properties of Major Sir Matthew Wilson, the Earl of Moray, and Other Properties, 1/6 Sotheby & Wilkinson

A descriptive and illustrated Catalogue of works of art to be sold by auction on June 22nd and 23rd.

Day (Lewis F.), LETTERING IN ORNAMENT, an Inquiry into the Decorative Use of Lettering, Past, Present, and Possible, 5/ net. Batsford

A second, revised edition, including a few additional illustrations.

Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Includes notes on the Marlay bequest and recent accessions, with a list of donations and purchases.

MUSIC.

Davidson (Gladys), STORIES FROM WAGNER'S OPERAS, 1/ net. Werner Laurie

The stories are preceded by a brief biographical sketch of Wagner, and there is a frontispiece.

Davies (H. Walford), FAIR AND FAIR, Part Song, Words by George Peele (1558?-1597), set to Music, Op. 40, No. 1, 3d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), LOVE IS A TORMENT, and LOVE'S TRANQUILITY, Two Quartets for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Op. 41, Nos. 1 and 2, 8d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), MAGDALEN AT MICHAEL'S GATE, Words by Henry Kingsley, set as a Part Song for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Op. 41, No. 3, 8d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), RHYTHM IN CHURCH, an Essay, 6d. net. Riorden

This essay is founded upon a lecture given to the Royal College of Organists in June, 1913.

Davies (H. Walford), SHE IS NOT FAIR TO OUTWARD VIEW, Words by Hartley Coleridge, set to Music as a Four-Part Song, Op. 40, No. 3, 3d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), SING HIS PRAISES, Part Song, Words by Fletcher (1576-1625), set to Music, Op. 40, No. 2, 3d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), THE CLOUD, Words from the Poem by Shelley, set to Music as a Part-Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment, 4d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), THE SEVEN VIRGINS, a Carol, Anonymous Words, set to Music for Four Voices, Op. 40, No. 4, 4d. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), THESE SWEETER FAR THAN LILIES ARE, Part Song, Anonymous Words, set to Music for Chorus and Four Soloists, Op. 39, 6d. net; Tonic Sol-fa Edition, 4d. Riorden

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Blonay (Baronne M. de), LA SOURCE ÉTERNELLE, Poésies, 3fr. 50. Paris, Sansot
Includes 'Prière Matinale,' 'Rêve printanier,' 'Jardin en Provence,' 'Pitié,' &c.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

La Bruyère, TEXTES CHOISIS ET COMMENTÉS, par Émile Maigne, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the life and personality of the seventeenth-century moralist. 'Les Caractères' and the 'Dialogues posthumes sur le Quétisme' are included.

Pasquet (D.), ESSAI SUR LES ORIGINES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES, 5fr. Paris, Armand Colin

A study of the origin and development of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Vallat (Léandre), LE CŒUR ET LA CROIX DE SAVOIE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The writer describes Chambéry, the capital of the ancient province, and the mountainous valleys of the Maurienne and the Tarentaise.

FICTION.

Baulu (Marguerite), L'ABBAYE DES DUNES, ROMAN, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the struggle of the hero, a farmer, against heavy charges on his estate, domestic troubles, and other misfortunes.

Yver (Colette), COMMENT S'EN VONT LES REINES, 1/ Nelson

A cheap reprint.

MAGAZINE.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, 10 JUIN, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain

'Notes pour le Centenaire de 1814,' by M. de Roux; 'Les Poètes et le Néo-Classicisme,' by M. Henri Clouard, and 'Les Cas de Conscience de Barthélemy,' by M. François Renié are features of this issue.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Roger (Noëlle), LA ROUTE DE L'ORIENT, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The writer, who has been attached to scientific expeditions in the Balkan Peninsula, has made a special study of the racial differences of the inhabitants, and here records his impressions of the various types. The book is illustrated with photographs.

NOTE ON A PASSAGE IN SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

The Doves Press, April, 1914.

It may be of interest to students of Shelley to have their attention once more called to the obscure construction at the end of the thirteenth stanza of the 'Ode to Liberty.' My own has recently been called to it in the course of my work on the text, and I have a solution to offer which seems to meet the difficulties of the case. The passage in question, is referred to in the following terms by the late Mr. Swinburne:—

"There are at least two passages (here we are concerned with one only) in the Ode to Liberty where either the meaning or the reading is dubious and debatable. In the thirteenth stanza, having described under the splendid symbol of a summons sent from Vesuvius to Etna across the volcanic islets of Stromboli—the Æolian isles of old—how Spain calls England, by example of revolution, to rivalry of resurrection—in 1820, he it observed—the poet bids the two nations, 'twins of a single destiny,' appeal to the years to come. So far [continues Mr. Swinburne] all is plain sailing. Then we run upon what seems a sudden shoal or hidden reef. What does this mean?—

'Impress us from a seal,
All ye have thought and done! Time cannot dare conceal.'

The construction is at once loose and intricate; the sentence indeed limps on both feet; but I am not sure that here is not rather oversight than corruption. The sense at starting is clearly: 'Impress us with all ye have thought and done, which time cannot dare conceal'; or, 'Let all ye have thought and done impress us,' and so forth. The construction runs wild and falls to pieces. We found and we must leave it patch-work; for no violence of alteration, were such permissible, could force it into coherence."

The difficulty, however, it seems to me, is not the construction of the passage "impress us," and so forth, by itself; but its interpretation in relation to the preceding sentence. To whom does "ye" in the last line refer? Apparently to the "twins of a single destiny," Spain and England. But it is impossible that the poet—Shelley, be it observed—should appeal to Spain and England to "impress us from seal, all they had thought and done." Spain, the historical protagonist of tyranny, the champion of the Papacy, the author of the Inquisition! Impossible! And yet that, at first sight, would appear to be the grammatical construction. Thus, writing in 1870, Mr. W. M. Rossetti construes the passage to mean:—

"Do thou impress us living Spaniards and Englishmen, as if from a seal, O thou all that Spain and England have thought and done worthily in time! Time cannot dare to conceal that!"

It is true that Mr. Rossetti qualifies the "all" with "worthily"; but "worthily" is not in the text as it stands. On the other hand, Mr. Forman, writing in 1876, identifies "ye" with "Republicanism in America," a definite entity which nowhere appears in the text. Thus,

"To me," he writes, "the Poet seems to invoke England and Spain to rise together and appeal to the future of Republican America, to impress on them, as from a seal, all that had been and should be thought and done by Republicanism in America; and that invocation," he continues, "is supported by the simple proposition that time cannot dare conceal anything."

Here, whilst seeking by the introduction of "American Republicanism" to avoid the invocation to Spain and England to impress us with all they had thought and done, Mr. Forman does violence to the text in several other respects: (1) He translates "the eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West" into "the future of Republicanism in America"; (2) He extends and alters "all that ye have thought and done" into "all that has been and should be thought and done by Republicanism in America"; finally, Mr. Forman changes "us from a seal" into "as from a seal," and "Time cannot dare conceal" into "Time cannot dare conceal anything."

My own interpretation, forced upon me by the impossibility of identifying "ye" with Spain and England, does no violence, and introduces no new subject. It is that "ye" refers not to "Spain and England," or by implication to "Republicanism in America"; but simply to "the eternal years" in the preceding sentence; that "us," both in "enthroned before us," and "impress us from a seal," is not "England and Spain," or "us living Spaniards and Englishmen," but simply us, the people, or world at large, on whose behalf "the voice" is speaking; and, finally, that the entire passage, "impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done," is simply the matter of the "appeal" which the "twins of a single destiny" are invited by "the voice" to make "to the eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West." And I submit that the meaning as here explained, may be made apparent by the simple expedient of mentally supplying the words "say to them" before "impress," or alternatively, by putting

"impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done" in quotes, thus:—

*Twins of a single destiny! appeal
To the eternal years enthroned before us
In the dim West; "Impress us, from a seal,
All ye have thought and done!" Time cannot dare conceal*

"The eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West," I understand to mean not "the years to come" of Swinburne, but the years of revolution already accomplished "in the West," eternal by virtue of their eternal content, achieved revolution, fixed and unchangeable, enthroned and matter for a "seal"; and, in illustration of the imagery, I would refer to the companion lines in 'Hellas,' which are as follows:—

*But Greece and her foundations are
Built below the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity;
Her citizens, imperial spirits,
Rule the Present from the Past,
On all the world of men inherita
Their seal is set.*

The twinship of Spain and England may be either the twinship of each, or the twinship of the two; the twinship of each in respect of its twofold character, European and American, or of the two in respect of their similarity in being, each, both European and American; but whatever the twinship may be, the "destiny" is single—Liberty! T. J. CORDEN-SANDERSON.

THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

In my book 'The Truth about Ulster' I wrote:—

"For the twenty-five years that I knew it [Belfast] there was not a bookseller's shop in the whole of the city—I mean, of course, a shop where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking—a volume of travel, biography, or fiction."

Some one wrote to *The Athenæum* a week or two ago suggesting that I had not stated what was true, and now the editor of *The Irish Book Lover* goes so far as to give the names of Belfast booksellers in the seventies and eighties to prove how grossly inaccurate was my assertion, adding that it is extraordinary how I could have forgotten them. It so happens, however, that I have not forgotten them; the more I remember them, the more emphatic I am inclined to make my assertion that in Belfast there was no bookseller's shop "where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking."

Only two of the names mentioned by your correspondent can be taken with any measure of seriousness; but let me go through the list *seriatim*. William Mullan was the tradesman who I said had made a small fortune out of publishers' "remainders" and defective editions. He was one of the earliest discount booksellers in the Kingdom, and as such I still think of him with respect, for he enabled me to buy the cheap editions of the Standard Poets published by Milner & Sowerby of Halifax when I was a boy; but when I inquired of him in my adolescence for a book called 'Idylls of the King,' I found that I had gone too far: he had never heard of the work. He was certainly not the bookseller of my definition quoted above.

Regarding the "branch publishing house at Paternoster Square" referred to by your correspondent—fancy a London "branch" to a Belfast publishing house!—I happen to know a good deal. It was started by the ambitious son of William Mullan; and Edward Jenkins, who had married a Belfast lady, induced the firm to give him a commission for two or three novels which they published with disastrous results to themselves.

A compilation called an 'Elocutionist' followed, and, I think, about half-a-dozen other works. These transactions, however, made such an inroad upon the modest fortune of the elder Mullan that the "London branch" was quickly lopped off. So much for the Mullans.

John Henderson was a printer and photographer. His shop was made attractive through being looked after by his comely daughters. They were almost exclusively newsagents. Their counter was littered with *The Family Herald*, *The London Journal*, and such-like entrancing periodicals of the seventies, and their shelves were laden with yellow backs and green covers. There was not a book in their premises that was priced over half-a-crown.

Now comes the only name of a real bookseller in the list. Christopher Aitchison was undoubtedly a man of literary taste and ability. He tried to inculcate at least a curiosity respecting current literature among his fellow-townsmen, but he left the town before he had ruined himself, and found a more appreciative clientèle in Edinburgh. I frequently ordered new books from him, but I always had to wait for them. He smiled sadly when I asked him why he did not stock them. His "fancy trade" enabled him to keep his shop open. But even this remunerative branch of the business did not serve his successor, and the shop was closed.

Henry Greer was an interesting old gentleman in High Street—a relic of the days when Belfast was a place of some culture and reading. It was through him that my first 'Principia' was ordered, and through him and his son (who succeeded him) I got my *Athenæum* for several years—only one other copy came to the town. I repeat that he did not stock even so popular a schoolbook as Smith's 'Principia.' His son had been for a long time in Hachette's Paris house, and had a thorough knowledge of the trade. When he returned to Belfast he obtained a knowledge of the town as well. Even his "fancy goods" and a larger shop did not prevent the shutters from being put up permanently after a year or two.

The last name on your correspondent's list, coupled with the word "poet," brings back to me many amusing recollections. James Reed had a small corner shop with a hand-printing press. He was a compositor by trade, and could turn out a black-bordered, highly sepulchral memorial card with the best. It was, I fancy, the demand for an appropriate verse for his sorrowing clients that forced him into the perilous paths of poetry. His doggerel was quite down to the level of the requirements of the deeply embossed memorial card of the third-class lodging-house. But a poet who is a printer as well has a "pull" (in at least a technical sense) over one who is not fortunate enough to combine the trades: he can appear in print when he pleases; and it pleased Mr. Reed to do so pretty frequently. The most popular "pull" from his galley was a "poem" on a railway accident which had happened on a Sunday. He attributed the disaster to a desire on the part of Providence to protest against travelling on the Sabbath Day; so that Mr. Reed was a man of piety as well as of printing and poetry. But he certainly never came within miles of being the bookseller of my definition.

Why does your correspondent not give further examples of the prosperity of book-selling in Belfast? He has omitted some names of quite as great respectability as any of the five with which I have dealt. What about Mr. McComb, who actually published two volumes of "poetry"? He was surely as much a bookseller as any of the others,

and he was also licensed to celebrate marriages—a delightful and inspiring branch of his business; for he could nearly always sell a Family Bible to the newly wed, and so impart a sort of religious flavour to the secular ceremony. Why did your correspondent not mention the name of Phillips of Bridge Street, who had a shop lined with books, some of them running to as high a figure as 1s. 6d.? I believe that all the creditors were paid in full, though the shop remained open for several years.

With the question of the second-hand booksellers I have nothing to do. I clearly defined what I meant by the designation "bookseller" when I made my original statement in 'The Truth about Ulster,' and the accuracy of that statement remains unshaken and incapable of being shaken.

F. FRANKFORT MOORE.

IRISH BOOK CATALOGUES.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.
June 17, 1914.

THE EDITOR of *The Irish Book Lover* misunderstands my reference to Irish book catalogues. I said that they were not "systematically issued." Within the past three months, I have received six catalogues from Edinburgh, five from Tunbridge Wells, four from one bookseller in Leyton, three from one in Exeter, and so on. I wrote for the four Irish catalogues specially named by the Editor. One has not arrived; one is dated 1910; one is dated 1912, with a supplementary leaflet of 1913. Messrs. Hanna & Neale sent an interesting catalogue of the late Dr. Joyce's books, dated April last; but between it and its predecessor was a gap of six months. I fear that a "systematically issued" catalogue is still to seek. Cannot *The Irish Book Lover* use its influence?

H. M. BEATTY.

SALES.

THE sale by Messrs. Hodgson, on June 9th, of the MSS. and Autographs collected by Dowden included the following: The Original Conversion of Sir Tob' Matthew, 15l. 10s. Note-Books and Diaries of Isaac Reed, 26l. Two A.L.S. from the Earl of Orery referring to Swift and Johnson, 14l. 10s. Two MS. Memorandum Books of George Crabbe, 14l. Original Sonnet of Wordsworth, 14 lines, 30l. Five A.L.S. of Robert Browning, 12l. 10s. Original MS. of Swinburne's Song on "The Union," 40l.; two A.L.S. from the same, 10l. 5s. Original Poem by Walt Whitman, with an autograph letter, 12l. 10s. The same sale also included a collection of Original Sketches of George Cruikshank, which realized 46l.

On Wednesday and Thursday in last week Messrs. Hodgson sold the library removed from Stowlangtoft Hall, the following being the more important lots: Elliot's Monograph of the Pheasants, 2 vols., 40l. Gould's Birds of Asia, in parts, 33l. A series of the Zoological Society's Proceedings and Transactions between 1848 and 1876, 36l. 10s. Alken's Cockney's Shooting Season in Suffolk, 19l. Sponge's Sporting Tour, by Surtees, in the original parts, 19l. Sterne's Tristram Shandy, A Sentimental Journey, &c., 21 vols., First Editions, 30l. 10s. A set of the original numbers of *The Spectator*, 1711-12, 18l. 10s. Ferguson's British Essayists, 40 vols., old morocco, 10l. 10s. Bacon's Works, by Montagu, 17 vols., large paper, 9l. A set of Speeches, 60 vols., 19l. Old Engravings of Venice, in 2 vols., 28l. 10s. Melancthon's Copy of Erasmus on Suetonius, 15l. The highest price in the sale was reached by a perfect copy of the 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by Machlinia in 1483, 138l. The total realized for the 457 lots was 1,278l. 18s.

ON Wednesday, June 10th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books, of which the most important were the following: Chaucer, Works, 1896, Kelmscott Press Edition, 85l. Pope, Works, 1717, J. W. Croker's copy, 63l. A Collection of all the Dramatic Pieces published in the Reign of King George III., formed by Horace Walpole, 58 vols., 1760-95, 210l.

Literary Gossip.

IN view of the extension during recent years of the activities of the Society of Authors, in future it will be known as the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers. Its address remains as before, No. 1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

A "CONSTANT READER" writes to point out that the reviewer of 'Sex' in the "Home University Library" did not speak of Prof. J. Arthur Thomson and Prof. Patrick Geddes. The former is the well-known Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen, and the latter of Botany at St. Andrews. We merely reply that all professors do not care to be called professors, and that some of them have been called "Mr." for the last twenty years in *The Athenæum* without apparently being aggrieved. Such honours seem to us excessively emphasized in this present world of personal advertisement. The two professors were not, we presume, officially representing their respective faculties when they wrote this book. We add that "A Constant Reader" breaks a rule which should be perfectly well known by giving no name and a vague address.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The brief notice of the Corbridge volume of 'The History of Northumberland,' printed by you on June 13th, does less than full justice to two good workers. The 'excavations carried out since 1906' have been under the superintendence of Mr. R. H. Forster, and the Roman remains thus discovered, together with other Roman remains of the neighbourhood, are sketched in the 'Supplement' which your reviewer notes. The rest (six-sevenths) of the volume contains a detailed history of the Corbridge district, by Mr. H. Craster, Fellow of All Souls, and is (as far as I can judge) an unusually able and scientific contribution to local history, with much new and valuable matter."

THE retirement of Mr. A. H. Gilkes from the head mastership of Dulwich is announced. The "old man," as he is affectionately termed by Alleynians, has been in authority for twenty-nine years, and under his rule the school has maintained a remarkable level of efficiency alike in work and games.

PROF. DONALD MACKINNON, who was appointed to the Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University in 1882, is to retire on September 30th. He acted as Secretary of a Commission appointed to issue a revised translation of the Gaelic Bible, and has made many contributions to Celtic literature.

MR. JAMES BAIN is removing next week to larger and more convenient premises at No. 14, King William Street, Strand, W.C., close to the National Gallery, upon the site of which—"next the Mews Gate in Castle Street, St. Martin's"—his bookselling business was originally founded nearly a hundred years ago.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER announce a novel, entitled 'They who Question,' by a writer who is well known, but in this

instance chooses to be anonymous. He deals with the problem of suffering, and the solutions of it offered in different religious theories.

MR. JOHN OXENHAM published a small volume of poems, 'Bees in Amber,' last September through Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is already in a fourteenth edition, a fact which should encourage the aspiring poet of to-day. The public is not so blind to merit as it is sometimes thought to be.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION has in preparation a volume entitled 'The Year's Work in English Studies.' It is being edited by Sir Sidney Lee, and will be published by the Oxford University Press next January. It is designed to supply a comprehensive record of pertinent English work which has been done at home and abroad during the year ending approximately on October 31st, 1914. It will be divided into a series of sections, each of which will be edited by an expert.

UNDER the title 'The Flower of Peace,' a collection of the religious poetry of Mrs. Katharine Tynan will be published by Messrs. Burns & Oates on June 29th.

The Cornhill Magazine for July opens with a new serial, 'Two Sinners,' by Mrs. D. G. Ritchie. Sir Henry Lucy, continuing his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' writes of old Parliamentary hands from Sir William Harcourt to Joseph Cowen, and from "Jemmy" Lowther to Sir John Gorst. 'A True Dream' is an unpublished poem written by Mrs. Brown in 1833. 'The Beauty of Age,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, is an address delivered before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 'From a Roman Palace,' by the Marchesa Peruzzi de' Medici, daughter of Julian Story, tells of the circle that met in her father's studio, with anecdotes of Hans Andersen and Browning. 'The Illustrious Garrison,' by Col. MacMunn, is the story of Sale's Brigade at Jellalabad, and 'Cardinal Bembo and his Villa,' a study from the Italian Renaissance by Mrs. Julia Cartwright. Dr. Stephen Paget begins a series of articles on parenthood, under the title of 'The New Parents' Assistant.' 'By the Wayside' is a group of little essays and impressions by Mr. G. F. Bradby, and 'Pride of Service' a short story by Mr. Boyd Gable. The magazine concludes with a letter to the editor from Mr. Hesketh Prichard on the fact that the Grey Seals (Protection) Bill has passed into law as the result of an article in *The Cornhill*.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH, who died on Wednesday last, was well known as war correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*. The son of a Glasgow builder, he emigrated to America, and risked his life several times as a soldier of the South in the war. A man of remarkable strength and pluck, he figured in many campaigns from the time of Arabi's rebellion to that of the Russo-Japanese war. He was an effective journalist, but had no particular knowledge of the problems of war.

NEXT week we are paying special attention to books on education.

SCIENCE

The Riddle of Mars the Planet. By C. E. Housden. (Longmans & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS book is written to prove the possibility of the water supply on the planet Mars as imagined by Prof. Percival Lowell. It will be remembered that certain markings are seen on the surface of the planet Mars to which many years ago the name of "canals" was given—perhaps rather unfortunately, as there was then no suggestion that they are actual waterways—and that the actual objectivity of these as the fine straight lines depicted by some observers has been called in question.

With this controversy we are not now concerned. A main fact about Mars that is beyond dispute is that there are white caps around the poles which form, disperse, and re-form periodically, and after careful study of the surface of the planet under perfect conditions at Flagstaff, Arizona, U.S., Prof. Lowell concluded that the visibility of the canals depends on these periodic changes, and hence argued in his book 'Mars and its Canals' that there are inhabitants on Mars in a high state of civilization; that the only water they have comes from the melting of the polar snows; and that the canals and circular patches (oases) that he saw on the surface of the planet formed an artificial system designed to bring water from the poles to the equator of the planet, which is necessary for the existence of the supposed inhabitants.

Mr. Housden, the author of the book now before us, an engineer who has had considerable experience in irrigation works in Australia, shows how such works could be carried out on the planet Mars. The solution of the problem is a system of pumping stations which force water through underground pipes, the "canals" not being actual waterways, but these and the oases are apparently the ocular evidence of vegetation around the pipes and pumping-stations. This description may seem to ascribe the book to the Jules Verne type, but the author intends it to be taken seriously, and having worked out the problem as an engineer, arrives at a scheme which, he says, would be seen by us exactly in agreement with what is seen. Hence he concludes that "there can be no reasonable doubt that there is to-day a system of irrigation in actual operation on our neighbouring planet."

The argument does not appear conclusive. The central fact in the question is the existence of water on the planet, and the evidence for this is conflicting. The late Prof. Russel Wallace in his book 'Is Mars Habitable?'—a question to which he gave a negative answer—raised the objection to Lowell's hypothesis that the Martian efforts would be defeated by evaporation, if the canals were open, and

Mr. Housden has overcome this objection by laying his pipes underground. The book, in fact, may be considered as an answer to another criticism made by Wallace, that the engineering feat would be too great for any but a dense and intelligent population, and from this point of view it may be considered a reasonable contribution to the Martian problem.

SOCIETIES.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 17th.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. B. C. Wallis read a paper on 'The Rainfall of the Southern Pennines.' This inquiry had been undertaken with a view to finding a scientific justification of the claim made for the wetness and humidity of Lancashire as suiting the manufacture of cotton. The distribution of the rainfall of the Pennine district may be summarized by saying that the west is wetter than the east on the whole and as a rule, although the difference between the two areas is least marked during the dry season from March to May. In June and July, however, the lowland of the Trent and Ouse valleys receives a relative excess of rainfall, which is compensated by the relative dryness in December and January. The uplands are absolutely wetter than the neighbouring lowlands, and the western slopes are wetter than the eastern; but the difference in rainfall between upland and lowland is least marked during the warm weather, and most marked during the cold weather. Throughout the whole district, on the average, the rainfall decreases in intensity from January until April, increases from April to August, shows a drop in relative quantity for September, rises to a maximum in October, and then declines until December. The local relief of the Pennine uplift gives the cotton towns their characteristic climate, and is the dominant factor which has made Lancashire supreme in the cotton industry.

Mr. H. J. Bartlett read a paper on 'The Relation between Wind Direction and Rainfall.' This was a discussion of wind and rain records at the four observatories of Valencia, Aberdeen, Falmouth, and Kew for the ten-year period 1901-10. It was shown that a large proportion of the total rain falls with winds in the south-east and south-west quadrants, except in the case of Aberdeen, where the amount in the north-west quadrant is relatively high. The greatest amounts at Kew and Falmouth occur with a south-west wind, respectively 22 and 28 per cent. At Aberdeen the south-east wind brings the highest amount, 20 per cent; while Valencia receives 30 per cent with south, 20 per cent with south-east, and 15 per cent with the south-west wind during the year. At each observatory there are two months during the year when the proportion of rain occurring normally in one or more quadrant diminishes considerably. For Valencia, Falmouth, and Kew, this feature is strongly marked in June and September; while for Aberdeen, where it is less obvious, the months are May and November.

Mr. E. H. Chapman also read a paper on 'Barometer Changes and Rainfall: a Statistical Study.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—June 8th.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair. Mr. Adam Rankine and Miss Mary Fletcher were elected members. Mr. David Morrison read a paper on 'The Treatment of History by Philosophers.'

Can historical process be adequately explained by principles which have sufficed for the explanation of the processes of inanimate nature? or, if it cannot, are we compelled to question whether, after all, mechanical principles suffice, even for the explanation of the world of nature? In any consideration of final cause in history we are compelled to face the question of the nature of time and its relation to ultimate reality, and we are forced back to the source and primary meaning of causality as we find it in ourselves as active or efficient. A use of the principle of causality, applicable to most scientific investigations, seems not strictly acceptable when we deal with human causes, unless it can admit spontaneity or individual activity as a fact. The question of the freedom of the human will is thus quite a real question for anyone writing a philosophy of history, and so also is the question of the reality of time. If time is unreal, then what we see in history may, indeed, be the fragmentary presentation of something eternally perfect; but it may give us only glimpses of an ultimate chaos.

If time is real, the end is not yet attained, and seems, indeed, never completely attainable, and that to some people appears an insuperable objection. But the thing must be one way or the other. The relation of these two views of the nature of time to the philosophy of history, was illustrated at length by comparison of the theories of Dr. Bosanquet, M. Bergson, and Prof. Varisco. It was shown that for all these writers, history presents philosophy with problems which cannot simply be ignored, problems connected with such concepts as efficient and final cause, finite personality and value, and with questions as to the reality of time, the nature of real possibilities, the relation of mind and body, and the relation of mechanism and teleology. The contest is ultimately between spontaneity or individual activity, and the scientific concept of inert matter as a constant quantity. We cannot decide the ultimate essence of value without deciding the significance we are to give to feeling. The distinction of selves is not overcome, even in our highest emotional experience, although that may give rise to osmotic processes among selves, and it is doubtful if even the most rapt mystic would be satisfied, if the value he realizes in his love of God were preserved as another's, and not as his experience. In history we lay our count with nothing short of the whole world, and this world has produced those highest emotional experiences which alone have rendered tolerable for us much else that it has produced.

Without the existence of that great scale passing from simple human happiness to supreme exaltation of soul, should we ever have spoken of value as something actually existing in the world?

The President, in opening the discussion, said that he considered that much injustice had been done to the school of writers who follow Mr. Bradley and Mr. Bosanquet in representing their doctrine as one of the unreality of time. They did not declare that time is unreal, but that it is not ultimate in the sense that it contains reality; reality contains it, it is one of the features contained in the absolute. He illustrated this in calling attention to the importance attributed by them to historical development, and more particularly to the contention of Mr. Bosanquet, that real value resides in what is universal, and that there is no value in psychological states as such, but only in so far as they are mental states, cognizant of what is of universal significance. This view had been even more strikingly illustrated recently in the works of the Indian mystic, Tagore.

Dr. Wolf held that the philosophical historian approached his problem in a more proper spirit when he tried to determine the kind of value history has, rather than what he would like it to have.

Mr. Mead said that if we take history in block, it is impossible to find meaning in it. If a philosopher is going to consider any scientific matter, he will surely have to dissociate fact from allegation and unproved theory. Looking at history in this way, we see it as a mixture of fact and unproved theory, and we can hardly imagine meaning to run through both. This is the distinction that modern historians are seeking to establish between *Geschichte* and *Historicism*.

Mr. Carr emphasized the tendency in each of the three philosophers discussed in the paper to insist on the impossibility of cutting universals, values, spiritual reality of every kind, free from their attachment to scientific reality. However important the value we give to conscious experience, however vastly the spiritual overflows the material and temporal, it is in indissoluble relation with it, and we can give no meaning to life or mind entirely detached from the materialism or mechanism of nature. Mr. Tudor Jones, Mr. Worsley, and Mr. Shelton also spoke, and Mr. Morrison replied.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

- MON. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8.—Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in the unknown Brahmaputra Region on the North-Eastern Frontier of India,' Capt. F. M. Bailey.
- TUES. Asiatic, 4.
- Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.—'A Mid-Sixteenth-Century Panorama of Rome, by Anton Van Den Wyngaerde of Brussels,' Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley.
- British Academy, 8.—'Hamlet and Orestes,' a study in traditional types, Mr. Gilbert Murray.
- WED. Geological, 8.—1. 'The Trilobite Fauna of the Abbey Shales near Hartshill,' Mr. V. C. Illing; 2. 'Notes on the Trilobite Fauna of the Middle Cambrian of the St. Judwal's Fen (Lancashire),' Mr. T. C. Nicholas.
- THURS. Royal, 4.30.—'Note on Mr. Mallock's Observations on Intermittent Vision,' Prof. S. P. Thompson; 'The Variation of Electrical Potential across a Semipermeable Membrane,' Prof. F. G. Donnan and Mr. G. M. Green; 'On the Potentials of Ellipsoidal Bodies and the Figures of Equilibrium of Rotating Liquid Masses,' J. H. Jeans; 'The Twenty-seven Day Period in Magnetic Phenomena,' Dr. C. Chute; and other papers.

FINE ARTS

Cartoons. By Will Dyson. ('Daily Herald' Office, 7d. net.)

MR. DYSON has the advantage over most other English cartoonists of being able to say what he means without mincing matters, and his public rather like him the better for it. Sincerity breeds a more vigorous draughtsmanship than results from the decorous academic exercises which in most papers enliven politics, but at the same time make of them an unreal game. With Mr. Dyson we feel that he has a belief in the paramount importance of the great conflict between capital and labour, which is almost always his subject. We do not quarrel with him for depicting it in somewhat melodramatic fashion, or for casting his workman always as the patient hero; the capitalist as an odious monster, branded with the name of "Fat." Broad effects are, perhaps, necessary to convey general truths, and the virtues of some employers may well appear irrelevant detail to the critic of a system. Yet in the desire to get a hideous figure to stand for a hideous thing there is danger that the cartoonist may mislead the workman as to who is the prime mover among his enemies. Doubtless there is a class of wealthy people addicted to gross physical indulgence. Perhaps a more real prompter to that competition in elaborate living which rests on sweated labour is of another character—and sex. One of Mr. Dyson's most effective tricks for demanding sympathy is to show us the sweated woman; but to be just he should have given as much prominence to woman as a sweater also. Smart, attractive, multiple in her needs, she must be shown as she is for the working classes to decide whether she is worth her cost or no.

It would surely mean no great lapse from partisanship to admit that the toiler bleeds not that certain people should overeat themselves, but that in every class of society there should be maintained a perpetual pretence of being wealthier than one's neighbours. Vulgar display is a more real enemy than sensual indulgence. This shallow peacock variety may be more difficult to personify, but in the interests of truth it is always worth the effort.

Mr. Dyson's satire could hardly, however, be thus redirected without a certain purging of his art. His drawing at present has too much swagger and ostentation of cleverness to make it a fit vehicle for flagellating the vice of vulgar display. As a matter of fact his *nouveau riche*, both as to type and accessories, is drawn with more knowledge than his rather conventional workpeople. We would point out however that the Fra Angelico Madonna (which hangs over the arm-chair where "Fat" reclines and uses the patent "blood transmitter" at the expense of the little seamstress) is wrongly framed. Even if we suppose, as is probable, that it

is a sham Fra Angelico, the dealer would have presented it in a more plausible setting. Its presence there testifies to the artist's conviction that the rich man's interest in Art is humbug, rather than implies any admission that culture as well as "Fat" comes from the sweated workers.

Throughout these spirited cartoons, in fact, suggest that the "mammon" attacked is something of a stuffed dummy, put up to take blows which should be shared by others.

ALLIED ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION - AT HOLLAND PARK HALL.

IN their seventh exhibition the English "Independents" look like rounding a difficult corner and emerging as a society with a function recognizable by the general public. Holland Park Hall in June is a much more feasible proposition than the Albert Hall in July; the number of works is now no greater than at the Academy, and the conditions of light and atmosphere under which they are seen are more tolerable. Let it be once established that the few who are interested in the work of artists, regardless of their reputations, are in the habit of visiting the Allied Artists' show, and the congestion of aspirants desiring to exhibit at Burlington House will cease.

At Holland Park Hall any temptation to defer to existing prejudices for the sake of gaining admission is removed. An object-lesson in the advantages of this liberty is furnished by the three paintings, which we do not offer as works of genius, exhibited by Mr. Fred Hebner (419-21). The two smaller pictures represent complete innocence restrained by a vague sense of what is customary; they might have been sent to the Academy, and even conceivably hung. They are entirely dull. The larger, *Marsden Rock on the Durham Coast* (419), on the other hand, shows an equal innocence quite unrestrained by any preoccupation of what is suitable for an exhibition. The elaborate sky is silly, but the sea and sands, for all the ignorance they display, are rendered with considerable imaginative power. It is hardly conceivable, however, that such a work could even have been sent to an exhibition the pictures in which had to pass a jury.

More self-conscious, we fancy, is the simplicity of Mr. Geoffrey Alfree's *Impregnability* (773), which in its obvious way, by the kind of sensationalism which might appeal to a child, is the most striking design in the show. The device of stressing the movement of the leaping stag by the strong diagonal movement of the clouds may be called cheap, but never did a creature bound to safety with such inspiring vigour. The thing is irresistible, and the most jaded eye kindles at the sight of it, accepting the infantile treatment of the huntsmen in gilded outline of indifferent draughtsmanship as part of the game, and, indeed, serving its function somehow not ill. In painting of such lively and spontaneous invention art retains some of the elements of "a lark," as if done by a brilliantly gifted schoolboy, and so rare a feature in modern painting deserves generous appreciation. With Mr. Hammond Smith's *Transition* (520) we are again reminded of a schoolboy—a schoolboy with more traces of schooling than are discernible in Mr. Alfree, but of a preternatural solemnity which yet does not by any

means preclude the suspicion of a tongue in the cheek. In this queer composition of figures clearly and decisively drawn the artist tries to take the measure of his public rather than gives us his own. In his *Decorative Landscape* (522), with its cleverly characterized figures of studied unsuitability, he is again only showing us something to see how we take it, and keeping his real self reserved and apart. His *Loose Pool* (521) is more like what other people might do, but also, we think, more like what it is natural for him to do if he had no sophisticated public to consider. Influenced, like Mr. Hammond Smith, by her environment, but inclined to take its prevailing standards much more seriously, Miss Nina Hamnett, in her *Figure Composition* (592), shows some talent for literal painting, and an extreme unwillingness to exercise it without a laborious and, to our mind, pointless distortion. When departure from the normal becomes obligatory, it is a tyranny just as deadening as was the old demand for photographic exactness.

Still, regarding the exhibition as an occasion for the discovery of talents which have hardly revealed themselves elsewhere, we must recognize that there has come into existence a whole school of art students—pupils, for the most part, either of Mr. Sickert at Rowlandson House or of the late Spencer Gore and Mr. Harold Gilman at Westminster—who constitute the largest body of definitely capable students in London at the present day. They have, as a rule, been taught to see colour—though hardly to design in it. Every generation has some such line of specialized effort, and the one now under consideration, while at present it is rather narrow, is undoubtedly attractive. Whether in each individual case the small, but undoubted measure of performance also indicates promise it is too soon to say. What is a sound basis for one talent to form upon is cramping to another. We register a host of more or less creditable pupils, among whose work we specially noticed the nude studies of Miss Violet Smith (306) and Miss V. M. Powell (418); the *Westminster Tower and the Window* (398) of Miss Ellen Nicholson; *Home Industry* (94) by Mr. E. Fiennes-Clinton; *The Interior* (662) by Mrs. R. Peto; and *The Striped Blouse* (95) by Miss Adeline Carrington. Miss Godwin (121-3) is a rather more strident painter in the same vein. Mr. Potter (726-8), Mr. Ogilvie (240-42), Miss Hilda Trevelyan (388), and Miss Dorothy Willis (portrait, 810) are more intimate, Miss Trevelyan's delicate talent disengaging itself somewhat from the others as having a more distinctively nineteenth-century flavour, a use of paint less sure, but aiming at greater subtlety than the others. Miss Gosse has previously shown painting of the school we are now dealing with, but we have always felt that as a painter she had tumbled into the wrong set. The paintings she shows here (331-3) tend to less elaborate colour analysis than sometimes, and are to that extent better, but still not comparable with the two delightful drawings of still life (1259 and 1260), in which she displays an astonishing and delicate virtuosity. A graver and more severely economic use of colour seems to be the natural one for her temperament.

The presence of these and many other similar pictures testifies to the extent of the influence of the realistic wing of the "Camden Town Group," the original members of which are most of them represented. Three works by the late Spencer Gore (A, B, and C, hung on a special screen) remind us by their blend of literal truthfulness and imaginative sympathy of the services rendered to the Society by the man who painted them.

His temperament, at once homely and adventurous, made him the inspiration of the band of artists who founded this show, the principal experiment in artistic politics of recent years. Of the other members of this group, Mr. Charles Ginner makes the most notable advance in his *Clerkenwell* (83) a charming scheme of mild colour, surprising for those who remember his work of half-a-dozen years back. The technique is restrained and dignified, the vision somewhat recalling Canaletto. Mr. Malcolm Drummond has a portrait (135), while Messrs. Pissarro (33-5) and Gilman (107-9) show work which is adequate, but reveals them in no new light.

The Cubist and Futurist Group have not brought with them a train of camp followers as have the Realists. Mr. Nevinson, whose work most closely resembles that of the Italian painters who originally claimed the title of Futurist, has a large canvas: *Syncope* (64), which is blatant, but capable; and, after all, when we call it blatant, we probably imply qualities which its author would regard as virtues. We confess to preferring Mr. Ernest Wadsworth's contributions, the smaller one in particular on account of its greater refinement of colour. Mr. Nevinson jostles us with miscellaneous appeals to the eye, so studiously unassorted in kind as to be as disturbing as possible. He evidently does it on purpose, and its effect is certainly like that of modern city life in making continuous thought difficult. Mr. Wadsworth is not in this sense so completely Futurist. His *Caprice* (114) has order and clarity. He takes certain strong contrasts of form (we are quite unable to say why he chooses the forms he does rather than others), and proceeds, by breaking them up and quartering them one against the other, to diminish the force of his main contrasts, while, *pari passu*, he intensifies the accompanying contrasts of colour, and so gives a vaguely symbolical sense of compensation, as when two opposing forces neutralize one another and heat is generated by the impact. Mr. Wyndham Lewis—*The Night Attack* (1547)—shows less beauty of colour than Mr. Wadsworth, but an even more delicate sense of proportion as he works out in detail the meeting of the various episodes in his elaborate design with due regard to the claims of each. It may even be that the title is not on this occasion purely obscurantist, but is an indication of the rigid *Kriegspiel* in which conflicting demands are not compromised "à l'aimable," but firmly maintained, till a just result is reached. It is as satisfying certain inborn tastes for such abstract justice that these pictures give pleasure to minds of a certain type. Even Mr. Nevinson's hymn to the modern spirit appeals to us as sympathetic in comparison with Mr. Phelan Gibb's *Picture* (115), which can only be likened to the aimless pieces of translucent enamel (like jam tarts) which a few years back used to be made by would-be artistic ladies of utterly untrained mind. After all, Mr. Nevinson remains masculine, comparing, indeed, favourably in this respect with many of his Latin forerunners. His picture expresses very well the popular conception of what an attack by militant Suffragists looks like.

To continue our review of the more modern spirits in painting, Mr. Karl Hagedorn (314-16) uses the Post-Impressionists' clear open colour for purposes akin to that of the wall-paper designer. We lament our failure to see anything of importance in the contributions of Herr Kandinsky. The smallest alone (No. 1560) shows, in a disintegrated form, some evidence of past accomplishment.

Foreign contributions of a less recent *couche* are the figure pictures, somewhat in the manner of Aman-Jean (614-15), of M. Le Serree de Kervily, pleasing in a slightly sickly artificial way; the Menzel-like *Corridor in the Uffizi* (651), by Herr Ismael Gentz. From Holland comes Miss Murchison with her solid studies of heads (642-3)—descended surely from Garrido—an artist new to London, so far as we know, as are also Mr. F. Porter, *The Blue Corner* (558), and Mr. David Sassoon, whose *Washing Clothes on the Seine* (298), slight as it is, undeniably captures a mood of nature.

Among other features of an exhibition richer in surprises than the older established shows, Mr. Cooper's romantic landscape etching *Sunshine* (836), Mr. Walter Taylor's decorative conception of *Brighton Pier* (1189), the oddly methodical sufficiency of Mr. Chisholm's almost colourless rendering of sunlight (1177 and 1178), and the eye for a striking landscape subject shown by Mr. Allinson in *Snow* (586), deserve special mention. Among the sculpture M. Zadkin's *Holy Family* (1352) is the most expressive work along with two portrait heads (1363 and 1365), which are the best items in the very unequal exhibits of Madame M. Steinthal. The fitting up of Mr. Roger Fry's Omega Lounge is something of a disappointment. The colour is sickly, compared with the ringing force of certain curtains showing at Whitechapel, but there is a useful black-and-white floor-cloth which should be in considerable demand.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

WE have preferred to notice the London Salon at some length, rather than labour in detail through a show like that of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the dullness of which is only in part accounted for by the fact that most of its more prominent members also belong to one or more of the other duplicate societies of portrait painters at present in existence in London. This one seems to us the least satisfactory of them. The one outstanding feature of the show is Mr. Orpen's *Miss Muriel Wilson* (41), which looks like an exceedingly popular portrait, yet, on the whole, owes its attraction to such legitimate means as careful design, brilliant pitch, and an even standard of finish. In its present surroundings it looks eminently workmanlike.

At the Goupil Gallery, the paintings illustrating Indian life by S. Fyze-Rahamin show some trace of native tradition, but a large tincture of European influence which leads to vague compromise. In the exhibition of bronzes adjoining this show, the equestrian groups and portraits by Mr. Herbert Hazeltine are carefully and honestly done, with some knowledge of horses.

M. E. O. de Rosales with his statuettes of dancers and kindred themes handles subject-matter rather more malleable, to which we are accustomed to apply rather more severe standards. He maintains a high superficial finish in his bronze, which is so far good; but his figures are modelled with less feeling for structure than the similar ones recently shown in these galleries by Renée Vranczyany.

At the Leicester Galleries the black-and-white artist, "Alastair," shows a further selection of his technically accomplished, but intellectually rather idle imitations of Beardsley. They are best when, as in *Apis* (8), the embroidery is kept within bounds, and a reasonable mass of flat colour is maintained.

AMERICAN PAINTING AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

THE British portion of the Fine Art Section at the "White City," while rather better hung than the exhibition at Burlington House, resembles it too closely to call for reconsideration of familiar features. A small element of retrospective work, including Millais's *Sir Isumbras*, a large single figure study by Albert Moore, and landscapes by Buxton Knight, Cecil Lawson, and William Stott of Oldham slightly raises the standard of the show, but hardly affects its character.

The American section will arouse greater curiosity because it seems inevitable that a country which is wealthy and so—comparatively—lavish in patronage, should sooner or later produce an art of some importance. This expectation may, however, prove illusory, for there has often been patronage without art, though we are ready to admit there can hardly be art without patronage. Apparent exceptions to this latter rule will prove on examination to be merely instances in which one person doubled the parts of artist and patron, spending his own money on his own work. This being the case, it is to the public interest that talent and patronage should be evenly distributed. In England we believe that without being in the least redundant the former exists somewhat in excess of the latter. The present exhibition might drop us a hint as to whether in America patronage is so far in excess of talent as to justify a wholesale emigration of British painters.

If we were to limit ourselves to comparison between the American and the British works showing at Shepherd's Bush, there can be little doubt that, while the English collection is more various in character, the American pictures have, on the whole, more freshness and painter-like quality. It will be a surprise to most to find certain familiar names in this section rather than our own. Mr. Epstein, Mr. Muhrman—even Mrs. Sargent Florence are, it appears, Americans—and, unkindest cut of all, Mr. Mark Fisher, most typical of English painters even to his faults, belongs to them by the letter of the law, though no one with any sense of national character could press the claim for a moment. These artists hold their own among their compatriots at least as well as we are accustomed to find them doing at the New English, the International or the London Group shows (Mrs. Sargent Florence, in particular, has never been displayed to such advantage as here with her *Cartoons for a Fresco*, 476). Edwin Abbey's well-known *Duke of Gloucester and the Lady Anne* (354), Mr. Sargent's group of water-colours of the familiar type (450-61) will pay, on longer acquaintance, the penalty for too obvious smartness imposed on them in the first instance by severe judges. Messrs. J. W. Alexander, William Chase, and Alexander Harrison are less constant visitors than these, but by no means unknown to London exhibitions. The first is represented by a man's portrait (180), in which the character-drawing not being allied to any massive pictorial structure looks like photography of a rather more linear kind, and by a lady's portrait (155), which has pictorial structure only of the rather shallow sort, which hardly approaches character delineation. Mr. Chase is represented principally by two still life studies (135 and 205) cleverly painted, but somewhat formless, and over soft in blending of tone with tone. We might set against them without fear for our national prestige the work, say, of Messrs. George Lambert

and Nicholson respectively, while Mr. Harrison's *Setting Sun* might be fairly paralleled by some similar work by Mr. Moffat Lindner.

Among such of the exhibitors as are virtually unknown in England, we find quite a number of clear, brilliantly coloured landscapes of genuine charm, but rather shallow content, which might be ranked with the work of one of the less well known, but tolerably capable members of the Camden Town group—Mr. Ratcliffe. Among these are the *Laurel* (118) of Mr. E. F. Rook and *The Garden by the River* (120), by Mr. E. W. Redfield, the *One O'Clock* (127) of Mr. Robert Spencer, and the *June Morning* (154), by Mr. L. Ochtman. Mr. Childe Hassam's well-known impressions from nature (184-6 and 188) do not greatly differ from these in quality, though they show a greater variety of subject-matter. Mr. Metcalf (116) is a little more naive; Mr. W. Garber shows a more definitely poetic sense, more power of decoration, even a slightly more sustained creative power in *May Day* (160), which is the best work of its kind in the show. We should have to imagine the late Spencer Gore with a touch of Mr. Tonks's Pre-Raphaelite daintiness of detail to find an English parallel. A similar combination of qualities with different subject-matter, though with less seriousness than we find in either of the English artists whose names we have evoked occurs in the works of Mr. Friesseke, of which *In the Boudoir* (273) is the best. Indeed, the only exhibitor for whom we might find a difficulty in fitting a worthy partner in such a rough-and-ready international tourney is Mr. W. T. Dannat. His still life (216) and *Portrait of the Marquis de la Vega* (217) show a painting of powerful fibre full of character. It is of the very best nineteenth-century tradition. His other two exhibits suggest a possible descent from Ribot; they are powerful, yet a little cheap. If they were all, we might pair him off with Mr. Peplow.

Thus we might continue, and indeed, when we think of the combined resources of the New English, the International, and the London Group we have no difficulty in forming an ideal exhibition representing modern English painting which would be superior to this which comes to us from America.

When we look at the present British show at Shepherd's Bush, however, which is quite as good as we can usually get for such official occasions, we realize the executive difficulty of making such a collection. Only one who knows artistic America thoroughly could say how much of the more vital and less official painting failed to find a place in the show and, after all, our neglected geniuses will be wise to assure themselves on this point before booking their passage across the Atlantic.

THE ROMAN CHARITY.

CAN any of your readers well informed on art matters say what has become of a once famous painting by Tintoretto? It is mentioned in the old catalogues of pictures at Windsor Castle; but, so far as I can ascertain, is not there now. It was entitled 'The Roman Charity,' and represented a woman giving suck to an old man. It is, I believe, a rather important specimen of the art of the great Venetian painter, and I feel certain that other readers of *The Athenæum*, interested in art, besides myself, would be glad to know more about its history and present whereabouts.

It is, moreover, always interesting to know what has become of art treasures that once formed part of our chief collections, and to know whether they are permanently

lost to us or can still be seen in England or elsewhere.

I will myself take any opportunity that may offer of acquiring further information if I can do so, and will write again if I get a clue before any other correspondent deals with the subject, or I may be able, later, to supplement any information you may be able to publish.

EDWARD GUTHRIE.

DR. BARCLAY HEAD.

BARCLAY HEAD was one of the rare and happy men who seem to have been born to do a particular piece of work in the world, and to do it admirably. Most people will think of ancient numismatics as a small field of specialist study, almost as a refuge of dilettantism. They will admire the exquisite productions of the mint of Cyzicus or Syracuse, and pass them by. But Head saw that coins are serious historical monuments, that they contain in a nutshell the whole history of the cities which issued them, and that by an intensive and comparative study of them ancient history can be made real and living.

He entered the Department of Coins in the British Museum in 1864, and about 1870 was set by the Keeper of Coins, R. S. Poole, to work on the newly planned Catalogue of Greek Coins, of which the first volume appeared in 1873 and the twenty-seventh in 1914. Every scientific specialist knows that compiling catalogues is the best of all training. The work of cataloguing thoroughly suited Head. He had unlimited patience, an excellent talent for comparison, a sense of style in art, and a great love of historic research. The preliminary work in preparing the Catalogue of the Coins of Sicily gave him his opportunity. The beauty of Sicilian coins, and their value to Greek mythology, had long been recognized; but no one had yet worked out their value as historic documents on the political and commercial history of the island. Brandis and Mommsen had seen the lacuna, but their pupils had as yet done little to fill it.

Head's paper on the Coinage of Syracuse, published in 1874, was but 80 pages long, but it revealed a true historic method applied for the first time to the whole of the coinage of an ancient city. Its value was immediately recognized abroad: the French Academy crowned it, and the University of Heidelberg bestowed a Doctorate on the writer. From this time Head's task lay clear before him: to treat other series of Greek coins by the same method which had been successful in the case of Syracuse, and so by degrees to make numismatics not a morass, but a cultivated field with paths in all directions. Hence came the great 'Historia Numorum' published by the Oxford University Press in 1887, of which a new edition came out in 1911. It has enjoyed the honour of being translated into modern Greek, and has become an invaluable book of reference to all who have worked upon Greek history. English historical writers generally find much of their material in German books; but in the matter of numismatics Head turned the tables. He won the rare distinction of being a Corresponding Member of the Academies both of France and Prussia. A Doctorate at Oxford came appropriately, though somewhat late.

What kind of reputation he had acquired throughout Europe was best shown when he retired from the British Museum. A volume of numismatic papers then published in his honour contained contributions from almost all the authorities on ancient numismatics. Of the thirty contributors, ten wrote in German, five in French, one in Italian, and one in Greek. It was an

ecumenical offering, and the day on which Sir John Evans, in the name of the subscribers, presented the first copy of the book to him was a fitting consummation of his career. The volume was well entitled 'Corolla Numismatica.' Barclay Head was Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals from 1893 till 1906. He was also joint editor of *The Numismatic Chronicle* from 1869 to 1910.

In England there is not much endowment of research; but the British Museum serves, in fact, as a great institution for the purpose. The Museum never fostered a better example of research than Head. In character he was the typical student of the sort at his best: sweet-tempered, of infinite patience, perfectly free alike from self-assertion and from jealousy of his colleagues. He was always ready to retract on Monday a view published on Saturday, if good cause were shown. He always weighed in even balance his own published opinions and those of others; yet his mind was so well poised and cautious that he seldom had to retract. More than a specialist he was not; probably he never published a line on any subject but numismatics; yet so blameless a career, and a success within its own limits so complete, can seldom have been exhibited in any country.

SALES.

SOME good prices were realized at Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 12th inst. The following were the chief items:—Pictures: H. Alken, *Coaching Scenes: Incidents on the Road* (a set of four), 609*l.*; Fox-Hunting (a set of four), 420*l.* C. Cooper Henderson, *The London and Louth Coach*, and *The London and Leeds Coach* (a pair), 630*l.*, *Coaching Scenes* (a pair), 357*l.*; *The London and Leeds Coach*, and *The London and Dover Coach* (a pair), 441*l.*; *The London and Devonport Mail* (a pair), 283*l.* 10*s.*; *The London and Hull Coach*, and *Through the Turnpike: Night* (a pair), 273*l.*; *The London and Devonport Coach*, and *The London and Yeovil Coach* (a pair), 420*l.*; *The London and Louth Mail* (a pair), 588*l.*; *The London, Exeter, and Yeovil Coach*, and *The London and Hull Coach* (a pair), 567*l.*; *The London, Norwich, and Ipswich Coach*, and *The London and Louth Coach*, passing the Return Mail: *Night* (a pair), 420*l.* J. F. Herring, Sen., *Hunting Scenes* (a pair), 504*l.*; *Portrait of John Mytton*, mounted on a bay hunter, 294*l.* J. Pollard, *The Peacock Inn*, 315*l.*; *Going to Newmarket*, 682*l.* 10*s.*; *The Goodwood Cup*, 1833, and *The Derby*, 1833 (a pair), 540*l.* J. N. Sartorius, *Hunting Scenes* (a set of four); *The Covert Side*, *Going into Covert*, *Full Cry*, and *The Death*, 1,365*l.*; *Huntsmen and Hounds Breaking Cover*, 220*l.* 10*s.* D. Wolstenholme, *Outside the Crown Inn*, 231*l.*; Mr. Payne's *Foxhounds* (a set of three): *The Meet*, *Full Cry*, and *The Death*, 252*l.* R. P. Bonington, *Vue dans les Environs de Dieppe*, 504*l.* H. Harpignies, *Twilight*, 714*l.* Ch. Jacques, *La Bergère*, 1,312*l.* 10*s.*; *L'Aubeurouin*, a shepherd, in a blue blouse, bringing his flock down to drink, 840*l.* R. Cosway, *Portrait of Maria Cosway*, in white muslin dress, with pale blue sash, 735*l.* P. Nasmyth, *A Rough Road*, two peasants conversing on a road to the right: a pool in the foreground; sandhill beyond, 231*l.*; *A Road by a Stream*, with a watermill among trees, 336*l.* Peter Graham, *The Sea-Bird's Resting-Place*, 388*l.* 10*s.* Th. Rousseau, *Springtime*, a stream running through a flat pasture, with a peasant-woman and some cattle near a rustic bridge in the foreground; farm buildings in the distance, 525*l.* J. B. C. Corot, *L'Ouvrage*, a landscape, with a clump of tall trees on the left; a peasant in red coat on the right; buildings in the middle distance; stormy sunset, 840*l.* N. Diaz, *Le Ragueur*, 294*l.* W. Maris, *In the Pasture*, a black and white cow, standing in a pasture, near some reeds, 252*l.* A. Mauve, *Tending Cattle*, a peasant-woman, in grey blouse, striped skirt and blue apron, leading two cows across the dunes, 399*l.* Drawing: H. G. E. Degas, *A Ballet Girl*, 357*l.* The total of the sale exceeded 24,000*l.*

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at a sale of engravings by the same firm The Countess of Harrington, after Sir J. Reynolds, by V. Green (first state), fetched 252*l.*; and *The Months*, after W. Hamilton, by Bartolozzi and Gardiner (February and May missing), printed in colours, 262*l.* 10*s.*

MUSIC

'LE COQ D'OR.'

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM has introduced during the past and the present season operas by the remarkable composers who were inspired by Glinka, the founder of the modern national school of Russia, and those interested in the period would certainly have liked to hear Glinka's two operas, 'The Life for the Tsar' and 'Russlan and Lindmilla,' especially the latter, in which Stassof saw "the mature expression of Glinka's inspiration." Again, the part played by Rimsky-Korsakoff in the new movement was very striking. He revised and re-scored works by Dargomijsky, Borodin, and Moussorgsky, but in addition he himself composed no fewer than fifteen operas. Last year, and again recently, his first, 'Ivan le Terrible,' was given. This was produced in 1873; but we have only heard it as arranged in 1878, and remodelled in 1895. Last Monday evening his last work for the stage—written shortly before his death in 1908—was produced at Drury Lane. With all that he wrote in the interim we are unacquainted. 'Le Coq d'Or,' though a clever and curious work, cannot represent his latest stage of development as regards opera. This is not said by way of complaint, but merely to show that what we have heard is not sufficient to enable us to follow what we may, perhaps, roughly call the rise and decline of the Nationalist School. For the moment we have only to feel grateful for what Sir Joseph Beecham has offered us.

The libretto by V. Bielsky of 'Le Coq d'Or' is based on a poem by Pouschkin. The former in his Preface to the score notes that the poem, "its apparent simplicity notwithstanding, is impregnated with some peculiar mystery." In the Prologue, indeed, the Astrologer says: "The tale's not true, but there's a hint in it." There was undoubtedly some hidden meaning, else it would not have incurred the displeasure of the censor, who vetoed its performance at the Imperial Opera-House of Moscow. It was only produced, after Rimsky-Korsakoff's death, at a private theatre in Moscow. There is plenty of "hidden meaning" in the poem of 'The Ring,' but the work can be, and is, enjoyed without any thought of what is called its philosophy. In like manner 'Le Coq d'Or' may be enjoyed, for the music is delightfully pleasant and simple, revealing here and there traces of the influence of Wagner and Strauss; while the scoring shows the hand of a master of orchestration, especially in soft passages. The pictures on the stage in the details of costumes, groupings, and processions are wonderful. Dancing is a special feature. In Act II. the Queen of Shemakhan sings and dances to fascinate old King Dodon, and in this part Madame Tamar Karsavina displayed to the full her gifts for dancing. Cuts

were made in the first act, and perhaps even here, though not specially in the dancing, excisions would not be out of place. The performance was excellent, but in a humorous and fantastic piece brevity is an advantage, and in other operas which have been given the frequency with which cuts have been made shows a tendency on the part of Russian composers to give too much. Had 'Boris Godounov' been given in full, its length would have been inordinate. 'Le Coq d'Or' is styled an "opera-ballet." King Dodon, the Queen, and the Astrologer act in dumb show, the music assigned to them being sung by singers placed on either side of the stage. The effect is curious and not wholly satisfactory. Mlle. Dobrowolska sang the florid music of the Queen with wonderful facility, while the high tenor voice of M. Altchewsky exactly suited the Astrologer's music.

The whole performance was of the best, and M. Émile Cooper proved himself again a first-rate conductor.

Musical Gossip.

'OTELLO' was performed yesterday week at Covent Garden, when the able artists M. Franz and Signor Scotti impersonated Otello and Iago respectively. Desdemona was taken for the first time by Mlle. Claudia Muzio, and with very fair success. She seems to have natural gifts as an actress, and her style of singing is good, though her production of tone is as yet unequal; time and further study will, however, strengthen and improve her voice.

Two interesting revivals are promised: Mozart's 'Figaro' and 'Don Juan,' which still flourish. Of all the operas of the middle of the second half of the eighteenth century only these two and Gluck's 'Orphée' are, we believe, in the regular repertory of the principal opera-houses. A revival of Boito's 'Mefistofele' is also promised, and the production of Zandonai's 'Francesca da Rimini.'

M. PADEREWSKI was the pianist at the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra last Monday evening, and he stands quite apart in point of touch and interpretation. On the evening in question he gave a fine performance of his early Concerto in A (Op. 17). His rendering of the Romance was most delicate, while his delivery of the final movement was strong and brilliant. The programme included Mozart's Symphony in G minor and Sir Edward Elgar's 'Enigma' Variations, of which the orchestra under Herr Nikisch gave a specially finished and sympathetic performance.

M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN gave a recital at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. The eminent pianist's growing habit of talking to the public and to himself, even while he is playing, does not improve the performance; there were, indeed, moments in which even the technique suffered. Fortunately, such lapses were few. M. Pachmann enjoys the proud position of being one of the most interesting interpreters of Chopin's music, for his sympathetic touch and, as a rule, clear and commanding technique enable him to give full attention to the spiritual side of the music. His pro-

gramme was not entirely devoted to Chopin, but it is in this composer's works that he is at his best.

M. GABRIEL FAURÉ, the well-known French musician, in early days studied with M. Saint-Saëns. In 1870 he became Maître-de-Chapelle of the Madeleine, and in the same year Professor of Composition at the Paris Conservatoire. As composer he has written a symphony and a piano quintet, but he is principally known by his many songs and pianoforte pieces. In 1905 he succeeded Théodore Dubois as Director of the Paris Conservatoire. Last Tuesday afternoon the first of three concerts constituting a Fauré-Lortat Festival took place at the Æolian Hall. M. Lortat, known here as an excellent pianist, has undertaken to play during this series the whole of M. Fauré's compositions for the pianoforte. The concerted music and songs in the three programmes are also from his pen: a scheme which scarcely seems wise either from a practical or an artistic point of view.

His rendering on Tuesday of two Nocturnes, an Impromptu, and other pieces shows that he is fully able to do justice to music which is both clever and refined. The programme included the Sonata in A, with Lady Speyer as violinist, and the composer himself at the piano; and with such interpreters success was a foregone conclusion. M. Fauré also accompanied four Mélodies sung with earnestness by Miss Germaine Sanderson. M. Lortat's brief introductory lecture on the works to be given was much appreciated.

M. EMIL MLYNARSKI's second orchestral concert of Slavonic composers at Queen's Hall last Wednesday evening was interesting. It opened with a symphony ('In Memoriam') by M. A. Wischnegradski, a native of St. Petersburg, born in 1867. In the selection of folk or folk-like themes his music resembles that of the composers whose works are being given at Drury Lane. He, however, respects—and, perhaps, too much—classical form; the thematic material seems to require a freer treatment. Of the four movements, the plaintive 'Elegy' and the exciting Finale seem the best. If not a great work, it is a praiseworthy one.

The other novelty was a Lithuanian Rhapsody in a minor, Op. 11, by M. Mieczslaw Karłowicz, in which the thematic material, consisting of folk-songs, the orchestral colouring, and striking contrasts are effective. But the first part, with its constant repetition of one short theme, seems too long. It is, however, a work which deserves a second hearing.

Both these novelties were admirably performed under M. Mlynarski's direction. M. Ernest Schelling, the distinguished pianist, played Rimsky-Korsakoff's Concerto in c sharp minor. This work is entirely on Liszt lines, i.e., has no break and offers one principal theme throughout. The pianoforte part is brilliant, and so were the orchestral accompaniments.

In the *coda* there is a fierce struggle, as if for victory, between pianoforte and orchestra; but it ends in a dead heat. The music, if showy, is never vulgar.

MISS FANNY DAVIES, the well-known English pianist, gave her only recital last Wednesday afternoon. She first played three Preludes and Fugues from the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier.' They were carefully and correctly rendered, though, to our thinking, somewhat coldly. Even in Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109, the pianist was not at her best. As a pupil and friend of Madame Schumann, she gave a poetical reading of Schumann's 'Humoreske.' On Miss Davies has

descended the mantle of her teacher, and Madame Schumann was certainly an inspired interpreter of her husband's music. On the concert programme was a story explaining one section of the 'Humoreske,' told to her by Madame Schumann, and we have always thought that, if the programme of the whole work were known, its length would be less felt.

At the Queen's Hall next Tuesday the Swedish National Choir, of 160 picked voices, is making its first appearance in London. Mr. G. Hultquist will conduct, and the soloists will be Mr. A. Wallgren (baritone) and Dr. S. Hybbinette (tenor).

At the Æolian Hall next Wednesday afternoon there will be a recital of song by Mr. Geoffrey Gwyther. The programme will be a repetition of that given on May 26th. Mr. Frederic Austin will accompany the songs, and Miss Myra Hess will play solos at the piano.

The programme of the next season at La Scala, Milan, will include two works by Mascagni: 'Faida del Comune' and 'L'Adoleta.'

THERE will be high festival shortly at Geneva, which is about to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its entry into the Swiss Confederation, of which it is the 22nd and last canton. A poem entitled 'The June Festival,' by MM. Baud-Bovy and Malsch, has been set to music by M. Jaques-Dalcroze. A special theatre, with a stage capable of holding 1,500 persons, has been erected on one of the quays facing Mont Blanc.

THE festival performances this year at the historic theatre of Lauchstädt are now taking place (June 19th, 20th, and 21st) with Gluck's 'Orfeo ed Euridice' according to the original manuscript used at the performances at Vienna in 1762. When that opera was given at Paris twelve years later, the part of Orfeo, as is well known, was transposed for Legros, and throughout the work other changes were made in the music.

THE Orfeo Català is making its appearance at the Albert Hall next Wednesday. The special aim of this choral society from Barcelona is to perform popular, also sacred music. Its conductor is Señor Lluís Millet, by whom it was founded in 1891. The number of members is at present four hundred.

FRAULEIN MARIE WIECK, the sister of Clara Schumann, has received from the King of Saxony the title of "Professor of Music." The honour comes a little late for one who has professed music for nearly three-quarters of a century. Mlle. Wieck is now 82 years old and, we regret to say, nearly blind. She made her début as a pianist as long ago as 1843.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- FUN.** Special Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.—SAT. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
MON. Max Faurer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 Gabriel Faurer and Robert Lortat Festival, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 2, Queen's Hall.
 — Spanish Concert 'Orfeo Català' Chorus, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Greenhilda Birckett's Violoncello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Carlton Brough's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
TUES. Solomon's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
 Grand Morning Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Ralph W. Parker's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Swedish National Choir, 5.45, Queen's Hall.
 — Winifred Hicks-Lane and Grace Smith's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Louis Van Hoes's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Fuchmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Spanish Concert 'Orfeo Català' Chorus, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 — Emil Mylinski's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Ida Drummond's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Orchestral Concert in aid of the Lady Worker's Club, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
 — Ade Le Marchant and John Wilmot's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
FRI. Italian Operatic Concert, 2, Queen's Hall.
 — Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Vladimir Cernikoff's Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
 — Lenka Viola's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Gasta Sveczkova's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
SA. Strauss Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
 — Branson Lowther's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE 'ALCESTIS' AT BRADFIELD.

THE month of June in 'The Earthly Paradise' introduces 'The Love of Alcestis,' Morris's brief version of the Greek story, and it was through a country in many ways resembling that he describes that bands of Londoners have been carried of late to see the 'Alcestis' performed by the Bradfield boys.

"The rustling boughs, the twitter of the birds"

were a more agreeable accompaniment to the play than the street noises which penetrate into London theatres. On Tuesday last at any rate the modern nuisance of the photographer did not intervene after the trumpet and Greek call to attention, and the whole performance went without a hitch.

Great credit is due to the trainer of the boys. The elocution throughout was clear and easily audible. The evolutions of the Chorus, well led by P. H. Cox, were well designed and carried out; but, as a whole, they seemed to produce a less volume of sound than usual. As is well known, the play on examination proves to be much more subtle than the simple tale of a life for a life told by Morris, but the pathos was effectively emphasized by the funeral procession of Alcestis, which was certainly one of the most striking things we have seen at Bradfield of recent years.

Alcestis (W. L. Mortimer) was gracious in appearance; but hardly, we thought, pale enough, though a lady who in her sinking state is able to deliver an elaborate speech of forty-five lines must have had some considerable reserve of strength. Admetus (L. St. J. de Moubay), had an ungrateful part to play. He was admirably got up, and in an unequal performance better in dignity than in emotion. The serving-maid of H. H. W. Watling showed great promise, and we hope to see him again in a more extended part. The best acting was his, and that of E. B. Brooke who doubled the parts of Death and Pheres. Pheres, indeed, in his scolding dialogue with Admetus, supplied the most effective talk and action of the day. Death, too, was a quaint and sinister figure, like some infernal bird.

F. J. Hollowell, in a real lion's skin, filled out the part of Heracles well, and avoided the temptation of overdoing the bluff, comic relief. Is this stupid demigod a caricature of the Greek athlete? If so, he provides food for thought on the part of those who regard our English schools mainly as nurseries of fine specialized animals, trained at an early age to achieve sporting "records."

Bradfield, with its liberal curriculum has, needless to say, no such ideas, and a pleasant feature of the performance was the music provided by boys, instead of the usual professionals from town, the lyres and flutes being from time to time supplemented by clear-voiced choristers in the neighbouring trees. The play was sufficient to show the vitality of the Greek drama, for it made an impression, even on Greekless readers. A whole drama thus given without cuts is much more satisfactory than the crowd of hackneyed extracts in various languages which forms the usual school entertainment.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Irish Players concluded last week's performances with 'Mixed Marriage,' by St. John G. Irvine, the aim of which is to point out some of the serious results of religious bigotry, both individually and generally. The acting was excellent all through; Mr. Arthur Sinclair as John Rainey, who would rather see riot and bloodshed than be turned from his prejudices; and Sara Allgood as Mrs. Rainey, possessed of more wisdom than her husband, deserve special praise.

The play was preceded by Lady Gregory's comedy, 'The Workhouse Ward,' in which the wordy warfare between the two garrulous old men was highly effective. Both plays have been noticed previously by us.

'THE COBBLER,' a one-act play by Mr. A. Patrick Wilson, and 'The Canavans,' by Lady Gregory, were produced at the beginning of this week for the first time in London.

The first of these two is of the slightest—a mere disquisition (and uninteresting at that) on the merits of education and the value of good-conduct prizes. The only particle of real amusement is afforded by the winner of the prize that has been the cause of the discussion: he comes in with torn clothes and a black eye, after trouncing a schoolfellow who had jeered at him for his "good conduct."

The acting was very fair so far as the players had any chance of showing their talents. The author himself played the part of the Cobbler, and Mr. Sydney Morgan did what he could with the part of a ploughman who conducts most of the "education conference." Mr. (or Master?) Felix Hughes was excellent as the schoolboy.

'The Canavans,' which appears to disappoint most critics, is, after all, no more than a burlesque, a fantasy giving opportunity for some amusing language and admirable acting on the part of Mr. Arthur Sinclair and Mr. Philip Guiry. The former is a miller of Elizabethan times, nominated as Mayor of Scartana. While he is debating whether to accept the post and turn "Queen's man," or to keep faithful to the "wild men" of the district, his brother appears, a deserter from the Queen's army. The capture of the two as rebels by their own cousin (an officer at the Castle of Scartana), their imprisonment and escape, and the subsequent meeting of both brothers and their cousin under the miller's own roof, provide ample amusement—how and in what form it would be unfair to relate in detail. We only remark that the chanting of an Elizabethan "Sonnet" to the tune of the British Grenadiers is a sample of the paradoxical character of the whole piece.

All the performers were good, though for once Mr. Sydney Morgan seemed to let himself be overcome by the majesty of his soldier-like moustachios and the necessity of assuming a courtly accent.

'The Rising of the Moon' was given as an extra to supplement an otherwise slight programme.

As is the way with many writers of books and plays in this century of haste, Mr. Thurston in 'Driven,' produced at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, last Wednesday, has shirked the ultimate burdens of realism. He has chosen a life-like story, acted by life-like people, but he admits two notably unreal episodes of character. True, the play without these would have

ended abruptly, or else would have been produced to an inordinate length.

In treating what he calls somewhat artificially "a man's work, his career," Mr. Thurston has taken a conventional point of view. The sacrifice to that work or career, however important (and in the present case the importance hardly exists), of the remaining happiness of a woman whom the doctors have doomed to death within two years is the dubious point.

Mr. Thurston is "found out" and ruthlessly condemned in the very acting of his play. Admirable for the most part, Mr. Aubrey Smith and Mr. Owen Nares hesitated, temporized by exaggeration, when they found themselves confronted with unrealities.

Alexandra Carlisle, as the young wife condemned, resolute to enjoy what is left to her, neglected by her husband, then casting off her would-be lover, regaining at the last her lease of life and her husband, realizes to the full the admirable part allotted to her, sparing us no fragment of the intensity, yet never over-emphasizing it. Her acting throughout the final scene was a real triumph.

To sum up, Mr. Thurston may have made a play occasionally "theatrical," but it is never "stagey." It is intense, with scarcely a shade of relief from the tension. One touch is cleverly introduced at the very end, and both actors and audience responded to it at once. But "high pressure" was prevalent.

ELSIE FOGERTY is to be congratulated on her production of the 'Electra' of Sophocles in English at the Scala Theatre on Tuesday, June 16th. The performance was organized by the East Putney High School in aid of the Building Fund of the Girls' Public Day School Trust. The grouping of the chorus was excellent, and the arrangement of the stage, with steps leading to the palace gates, was effective in giving dignity to the chief actors. The heaviest burden fell on Aileen Wyse, who as Electra played with some passion and admirable restraint. Her voice was musical, but occasionally overpowered by the orchestra. Mr. Phillip Merivale looked a fine figure as Orestes, and Mary Ross-Shore entered with spirit into the character of Clytemnestra. There was a small chorus of graceful maidens, who gave a pleasing rendering of Mr. Granville Bantock's music.

THE triple programme provided by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre last Monday was an excellent finish to their present season. Mr. Noel Carter's fantasy, 'Hilarion,' may be said to touch upon the psychology of laughter. An imbecile, though by no means witless, tramp surprises a couple in illicit love-making. Apparently he has but one emotional outlet—laughter; but the tears in it due to conventional inanity are so suggestive that the lady dismisses her lover with that sort of laugh which is nearest akin to a sob.

Amy Ravencroft managed the composite effect well, and Mr. H. K. Ayliff was the making of a name-part which could easily have been marred.

LIEUT. HOLME'S comedy, 'High Tea,' sent us away from the theatre in an altogether merry mood—a merriment, albeit, so sound and wholesome as to be a natural, and therefore useful, contrast to the intense seriousness underlying Mr. Harold Chapin's 'Every Man for his Own.' With many a subtly deft touch the author of this last play reveals the hopeless condition of the workers under a system in which competition, far from urging them to better work,

sets them unconsciously at each others' throats while the capitalist increases his pile.

The play was worthy of the acting. The author at very short notice ably took the part of the virile worker who, having had his eyes opened, is full of anger at the stupidity of his fellows. Blanch Stanley was inimitable as an extraordinarily shrewd workman's wife with an underlying kindness as beautiful as it was rugged.

If we single out one more character for mention, we must add that the whole cast was excellent. Mr. Hugh Taberner as an entirely well-meaning, wholly irresponsible father ought to get the lesson home to the workers—if they ever see the play. This is the sort of thing that should be put on by those responsible for the Peoples' Theatre.

'THE FURRINER,' a play by Mr. S. L. Bensusan in three acts, was produced on Wednesday last at the Barn Theatre, Easton Park, Essex. It is chiefly as a record of a vanishing idiom that it is valuable; for it makes no pretence to cumulative dramatic effect. But its five simple scenes, illustrating the rustic cackle of the bourg of Maychester, afford a pleasant three hours' traffic. The plot, a rather frail entity, turns on the suspicious doings of "The Furriner," an innocent and retiring stranger whom the villagers suspect of being concerned in a murder. Much pungent talk, racy of the soil, goes to the recounting of this mystery that is none, and the chief burden is borne by Father William, whose zeal as amateur detective inveigles the local constable into "making a case of it," to that officer's horrid discomfiture.

The cast includes many rural types, well and faithfully studied. Ephraim, the carrier, who is also preacher of the Peculiar People, looks like a transcript from life. He makes good sport with his fervent anti-Popish bigotry, not untouched with Jesuitical casuistry, when he finds Scriptural precedent to justify Mrs. Silver, the charwoman, in attending the Ritualistic rector's tea-meeting as well as the ministrations of the Peculiar.

The company of enthusiastic volunteers acted with a fervent appreciation of local foibles. The honours of the stage were with Father William, who was entirely natural and convincing. A pretty sub-plot, original in motive, but insufficiently elaborated, presented the severance of two lovers, country lad and town lass, because the girl could not see the beauty of life in the open spaces, which the young man, a finer type of rustic, loved with the passion of an inarticulate poet. On revision—and the play will benefit by judicious pruning here and extensive there—Mr. Bensusan may turn this side of the interest to more advantage.

OWING to the pressure of work entailed by the production of two matinées of 'Electra' at the Scala Theatre, it has been found necessary to postpone the first performance of 'La Dame Aux Camélias,' until Monday.

THE festival which will be given at His Majesty's Theatre two years hence in celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, will consist mainly of a cycle of the chronicle plays, beginning with 'King John,' and ending with 'King Henry VIII.'

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